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NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM, MONROE CITY DAM (MO-10542), MISSIS—ETC(U)

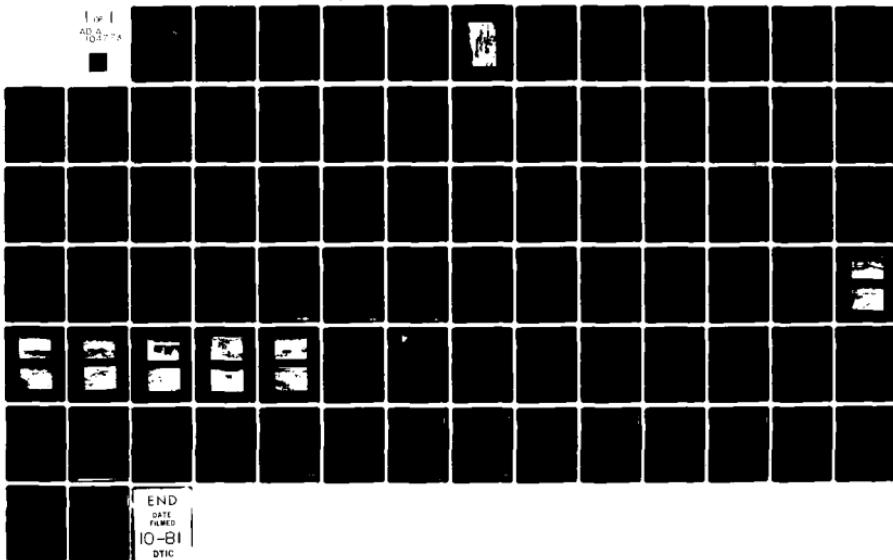
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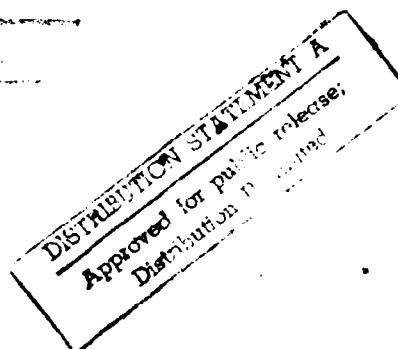
MONROE CITY DAM
RALLS COUNTY, MISSOURI
MO. 10542

ADA 104773



PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

Monroe City Dam (MO-10542), Mississippi
Salt - Quincy River Basin, Ralls County,
Missouri. Phase I Inspection Report.



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PREPARED BY: U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

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This report was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams. This report assesses the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based on available data and on visual inspection, to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.		



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 NORTH 12TH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

IN REPLY REFER TO

SUBJECT: Monroe City Dam (Mo. 10542),
Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation
of Monroe City Dam (Mo. 10542). It was prepared under the National
Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

SUBMITTED BY:

SIGNED
Chief, Engineering Division

26 Feb 1979

(Date)

APPROVED BY:

Colonel
Colonel, CE, District Engineer

26 Feb 1979

(Date)

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Monroe City Dam, Missouri Inv. No. 10542
State Located: Missouri
County Located: Ralls
Stream: Ely Creek
Date of Inspection: September 30, 1978

Assessment of General Condition

Monroe City Dam No. Mo. 10542 was inspected using the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed by the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., with the help of Federal and State agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers. The resulting guidelines are considered to represent a consensus of the engineering profession.

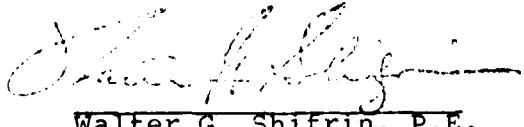
Based on the criteria in the guidelines, the dam is in the high hazard potential classification, which means that loss of life and appreciable property loss could occur in the event of failure of the dam. Three to four farmhouses with associated farm buildings, three County roads, and one unimproved road would be subjected to flooding with possible damage and/or destruction, and possible loss of life. Monroe City Dam is in the intermediate size classification since it is more than 40 feet, but less than 100 feet high and impounds more than 1,000 acre-feet of water.

Our inspection and evaluation indicates that the spillway of Monroe City Dam meets the criteria set forth in the guidelines for a dam having the above size and hazard potential. Monroe City Dam is an intermediate size dam with a high hazard potential required by the guidelines to pass the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping. It was determined that the spillway will pass 67 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam. Also, our evaluation indicates that the spillway will pass the 100-year flood; that is, a flood having a 1 percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

The Probable Maximum Flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region.

Other deficiencies noted by the inspection team were a need for a periodic inspection of the dam by a qualified professional engineer; lack of a maintenance schedule; seepage observed downstream of the toe of the embankment; small trees growing on the upstream embankment slope; vegetative growth in the outlet works and spillway discharge channels; and erosion gullies at the right abutment contact. The lack of seepage and stability analyses on record is also a deficiency that should be corrected.

It is recommended that the owner take action to correct or control the deficiencies described above.



Walter G. Shifrin, P.E.



MONROE CITY DAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Monroe City Dam, I.D. No. 10542

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

MONROE CITY DAM, Missouri Inv. No. 10542

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

a. Authority

The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367 of August, 1972, authorizes the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a national program of dam inspections. Inspection for the Monroe City Dam was carried out under Contract DACW 43-78-C-0160 to the Department of the Army, St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, by the engineering firms of Consoer, Townsend & Associates Ltd., and Engineering Consultants, Inc. (A Joint Venture), of St. Louis, Missouri.

b. Purpose of Inspection

The visual inspection of the Monroe City Dam was made on September 30, 1978. The purpose of the inspection was to make a general assessment as to the structural integrity and operational adequacy of the dam embankment and its appurtenant structures.

c. Scope of Report

This report summarizes available pertinent data relating to the project; presents a summary of visual observations made during the field inspection; presents an evaluation of hydrologic and hydraulic conditions at the site; presents an evaluation as to the structural adequacy of the various project features; and assesses the general condition of the dam with respect to safety.

It should be noted that reference in this report to left or right abutments is as viewed looking downstream. Where left abutment or left side of the dam is used in this report, this also refers to north abutment or side, and right to the south abutment or side.

d. Evaluation Criteria

Criteria used to evaluate the dam were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", Appendix D. These guidelines were developed with the help of several Federal agencies and many State agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

The dam is a zoned embankment earthfill structure. The crest of the embankment has a width of 20 feet, constructed at an elevation of 680.0 feet above MSL. The length of the crest is 556 feet, and the maximum height of the embankment section is 48 feet above the minimum streambed elevation along the centerline of the dam. The upstream and downstream slopes are IV to 3H from the crest to elevation 660.0, IV to 10H from elevation 660.0 to 655.0, and IV to 3H from elevation 655.0 to the ground surface.

The central zone of the embankment consists of semi-pervious random fill. This zone has a peak at elevation 672.0, with side slopes of IV to 2H upstream and IV to 1-1/2H downstream. The drawings show the finer material placed toward the upstream part of the zone. Upstream of the central zone, impervious fill was placed, and rock and earth random fill placed downstream of the central zone. On each side of the main embankment section are supporting berms constructed with random materials. A 3-foot thick drain, constructed with choker course, was placed parallel to the semi-impervious central zone on the downstream side. This drain has a top at elevation 672.0, and attempts to route the embankment seepage to a 4-foot thick horizontal rock drainage blanket with an 8-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe toe drain running nearly parallel to the centerline of the embankment. The C.M.P. extends for a length of 350 feet, and has a minimum invert elevation of 632.0 at station 6+40. From this point, a 10-inch corrugated metal pipe intersects the 8-inch toe drain, and routes the flow to the discharge channel of the outlet works pipe.

The upstream slope of the embankment section is provided with an 18-inch thick layer of rock riprap underlain by a 6-inch layer of gravel bedding. The riprap was composed of blocks of limestone with a maximum size of 4 feet in diameter. Most of the rock is 1 to 2 feet in diameter. The crest and downstream slope of the embankment is provided with a vegetative cover.

Bedrock at the site and within the vicinity is composed of limestones and shales of Mississippian age. The gently rolling hills of the area are mantled with residual clays, a weathered product of the bedrock. Alluvial deposits are encountered along the stream courses of the area.

The excavation for the spillway, about 250 feet north of the left abutment, exposes interbedded limestones, shales, and calcareous sandstones. The near horizontal lithologic units are generally massive; jointing is uncommon and random, and bedding planes are tight and spaced several feet apart. Borings and other data indicate bedrock is 5 feet below the ground surface in the abutments, and that through the channel section up to 13 feet of alluvium and/or residual soils overlie the bedrock.

Previous to fill placement the foundation was prepared by stripping surficial materials in the abutments and channel section to firm residual clays or bedrock units. A cut-off trench was also excavated into sound bedrock through the channel section of the dam parallel to and upstream of the dam axis. This trench had side walls inclined at 1V to 1-1/2H, and a base width of 30 feet.

The spillway is separated from the dam embankment and is located approximately 175 feet north of the right abutment contact. It is an open channel overflow structure with a concrete spillway control weir which has a base length of 166 feet. The approach channel to the control section is an open channel cut through rock. Length of this channel is approximately 160 feet from the reservoir to the control section. The spillway discharge channel is also a rock channel which runs in an easterly direction for about 175 feet, then turns south for about 300 feet. At this point it joins the outlet discharge channel and drains into Ely Creek.

A pump station is situated at the downstream toe of the dam which supplies raw water to the treatment facilities of Monroe City. The design data indicates that raw water reaches the pump station through a 10-inch cast iron branch line taken off of a 20-inch concrete pipe outlet which passes under the base of the dam embankment.

The 20-inch outlet pipe connects at its upstream end to an intake tower constructed of reinforced concrete. The tower extends up to the same elevation as the dam crest, and contains two control valves: a 10-inch butterfly valve for the service inlet port located at mid-depth of the reservoir, and a 20-inch butterfly valve for the low level outlet port located 7 feet above the reservoir bottom. The 10-inch valve is normally open while the 20-inch valve is normally closed. The stems connected to the valve operators extend up to the top deck where their ends are fitted with operating nuts. Both the service inlet and low level ports to the tower have trash protection screens. The top deck of the intake tower is accessible only by boat.

The extreme downstream section of the 20-inch outlet pipe is cast iron pipe with its end installed in a concrete headwall and closed off with a blind flange.

The reservoir at Monroe City Dam impounds 1,703 acre-feet of water from a tributary area of 7.29 square miles in the Ely Creek Basin.

b. Location

The Monroe City Dam is located on Ely Creek, a tributary of the Salt River, Ralls County, Missouri. The nearest downstream community is Hatch, Missouri, approximately 2 miles from the lake. Immediately downstream is the Route J bridge which crosses Ely Creek.

c. Size Classification

According to the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Chief Engineer, the dam is classified in the dam size category as being "Intermediate" since its storage is more than 1,000 acre-feet, but less than 50,000 acre-feet. The dam is also classified as "Intermediate" in dam size category because its height is more than 40 feet, but less than 100 feet. The overall size classification is, accordingly, "Intermediate" in size.

d. Hazard Classification

The dam has been classified as having "High" hazard potential in the National Inventory of Dams, on the basis that in the event of failure of the dam or its appurtenances, excessive damage could occur to downstream property, together

with the possibility of the loss of life. Our findings concur with the classification. The estimated damage zone extends six miles downstream of the dam. Within the damage zone are three to four farmhouses and associated buildings, three county roads and one unimproved road. The town of Hatch, which is two miles downstream of the dam, is also within the estimated damage zone.

e. Ownership

Monroe City Dam is owned by Monroe City, Ralls County, Missouri.

f. Purpose of Dam

The main purpose of the dam is to impound water for use in a water supply system for Monroe City, and also for recreation.

g. Design and Construction History

The dam was designed by Larkin and Associates of Kansas City, Missouri in 1964. The dam was constructed in 1967 by Smith & Wickum Construction of Salem, Missouri. No reconstruction has been performed on the dam or appurtenant structures since the original construction.

h. Normal Operational Procedures

At this time, the dam is used to impound water for recreational purposes, with the intent of using the reservoir for water supply in the future. The reservoir level is controlled by rainfall, runoff, and evaporation, and is kept close to full most of the time.

1.3

Pertinent Data

a. Drainage Area (acres) 4,666

b. Discharge at Damsite

Estimated experienced maximum flood (cfs): 8,000

Estimated ungated spillway capacity
at maximum pool elevation (cfs): 17,000

c. Elevation (Feet above MSL)

Top of dam: 680.0

Spillway crest: 670.0

Minimum streambed elevation at centerline of dam: 632.0

Maximum tailwater: Unknown

d. Reservoir

Length of maximum pool (feet): 8,160

e. Storage (Acre-Feet)

Top of dam: 3,248

Spillway crest: 1,703

f. Reservoir Surface (Acres)

Top of dam: 178

Spillway crest: 131

g. Dam

Type: Zoned Embankment

Length: 556 feet

Height (maximum): 48 feet

Top width: 20 feet

Side slopes:
Downstream 1V to 3H to El. 660.0, 1V to 10H
 to El. 655.0 and 1V to 3H to ground
 surface

Upstream Same

Zoning: Central core of semi-impervious
 random fill, upstream zone of im-
 pervious fill, downstream zone
 of rock and earth random fill

Impervious core: Impervious zone is upstream fill,
 central core is semi-impervious

Cutoff: Core trench with 30-foot bottom
 width and 1V to 1-1/2H side slopes

Grout curtain: None

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel None

i. Spillway

Type: Uncontrolled
Length of weir (feet): 166
Crest Elevation (feet above MSL): 670.0

j. Regulating Outlets

Type: 20-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe
 with a 10-inch cast iron pipe branch line
Length: 340 feet
Closure: Blind flange at downstream end
Maximum Capacity: 40 cfs

SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

Original design drawings are available for the dam and appurtenant structures. The drawings were made in 1964, and are given as plates in this report. The drawings are available from City of Monroe officials, and from the design engineers, Larkin and Associates, Kansas City, Missouri. Miscellaneous spillway design calculations are also available.

2.2 Construction

The dam was constructed in 1967 by Smith & Wickum Construction of Salem, Missouri. Complete specifications for construction of the project are available; however, no reports were made during the construction period, nor were as-built drawings made for the dam and appurtenant structures. No reconstruction has been done at the damsite.

2.3 Operation

No operation records are available for Monroe City Dam.

Evaluation

a. Availability

Available engineering data includes original design drawings, contract specifications, and some hydrologic calculations. Included on the drawings and in the specifications are logs of test holes drilled in the vicinity of the damsite and in the borrow areas.

b. Adequacy

The engineering data available is adequate to aid in evaluating the hydraulic and hydrologic capabilities and stability of the dam for Phase I investigations.

Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.

c. Validity

The dam and appurtenant structures appears to have been constructed in accordance with the available design drawings, with the exception of the spillway weir structure.

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

a. General

A visual inspection of Monroe City Dam was made on September 30, 1978. The following persons were present during the inspection:

Name	Affiliation	Disciplines
Yin Au-Yeung	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Project Engineer, Hydraulics and Hydrology
David Bramwell	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Geology
Jon Diebel	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Soils
John Ismert	Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Mechanical
Kevin Blume	Consoer, Townsend & Assoc., Ltd.	Civil & Structural

Specific observations are discussed below.

b. Dam

The crest of the embankment has a heavy vegetative cover, and is in generally good condition. It appears that posts were recently placed on the right side of the crest to prevent vehicular traffic on the crest.

The rock riprap on the upstream slope of the embankment is thin, permitting vegetation to grow on the slope. The vegetation did not appear to be a problem at the present time, however, some trees were starting to grow, and

stumps were present from trees which had been growing on the slope and cut previously. The riprap, although allowing some vegetation to grow, is adequately protecting the embankment slope from sloughing and erosion due to wave action.

Sloughing and erosion of embankment materials was not present to any degree on the slope. Rodent activity was also not observed on the embankment.

The downstream embankment slope is well vegetated. Some very small erosion gullies were present at the right abutment contact, and rock checks had been placed at the downstream end of the gullies. The erosion had not progressed to an advanced degree at this time.

Seepage was present immediately downstream of the toe of the embankment to the left of the pump station. The seepage was confined to an area approximately 20 feet by 100 feet, running perpendicular to the dam centerline, with water flowing at a small rate from the area into the outlet works discharge channel. This seepage location exhibited cattails, ponding water, and tire tracks from traffic in the boggy area. The seepage location was formerly used for parking adjacent to the pump station. The outlet end of the toe drain pipe was found to be one-half full of debris and mud.

c. Appurtenant Structures

(1) Spillway

The approach channel, control section, and discharge channel of the spillway are well defined and in adequate condition with exception of the heavy vegetative growth in the area upstream of the control section for about 100 feet, and the very dense tree growth for about 150 feet immediately downstream of the control section. This vegetation in the spillway area would obstruct discharge through the spillway.

(2) Outlet Works

Observations were made of the top deck and upper portion of the intake tower, the downstream end and headwall of the outlet pipe and the pump station exterior.

The observed portions of concrete in the intake tower and headwall were seen to be in good, sound condition. The closure flange on the outlet pipe is firmly bolted in place, but has a light coating of rust. The pump station was locked and its interior could not be inspected.

The discharge channel was heavily vegetated and included some tree growth.

d. Reservoir Area

The water surface elevation was 669.7 feet above MSL at the time of inspection.

No wave wash, excessive erosion, or slides were observed along the reservoir rim. The reservoir rim is moderately sloping with dense woods and forest at the reservoir shore and at the higher elevations in the watershed.

e. Downstream Channel

The channel immediately downstream from the confluence of the spillway discharge channel and the outlet discharge channel is trapezoidal in shape and well defined with a rock streambed. The channel has a bottom width of approximately 25 feet at the narrowest point, and side slopes of approximately 1V to 2.5H on the left bank and 1V to 4H on the right bank. There is no sign of erosion, slope sloughing or accumulation of debris.

3.2 Evaluation

The following items were observed which could affect the safety of the dam, or which will require maintenance within a reasonable period of time.

1. The large seepage area downstream of the toe of the embankment to the left of the pump station.

2. The erosion gullies at the right abutment contact.
3. The small trees growing on the upstream embankment slopes and stumps indicating that large trees formerly had grown on the slope.
4. The heavy vegetation in the outlet works discharge channel.
5. The vegetative growth in the spillway channel.

SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

The Monroe City Dam impounds water for recreational use and water supply. However, at this time Monroe City is using the lake purely for recreational purposes, even though the water supply pumping facilities have been installed at the damsite. The water level is essentially controlled by rainfall, runoff, and evaporation. Water level measurements are taken periodically, but daily records are not kept at this time.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

The dam is maintained by the water superintendent of Monroe City, Missouri. Maintenance of the dam and appurtenant structures appeared to be satisfactory. Evidence of maintenance being performed includes cutting of the grass on the dam crest and downstream slope, along with protection of the dam crest from vehicular traffic. Small trees were observed to be growing on the upstream slope all along the dam. In addition, the channels for the spillway and outlet works are generally obstructed with heavy vegetative growth, including small trees.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

Since the reservoir is not yet being used for water supply, the inlet structure and pump house have not required any regular maintenance as yet. The 20-inch butterfly valve and the 10-inch butterfly valve at the control tower have not been operated

in some time, but it is believed that they are in good condition. The same holds true for the gate valve located at the outlet facility.

4.4 Description of Any Warning System in Effect

The inspection team is not aware of any existing warning system for this dam.

4.5 Evaluation

The operation and maintenance for this dam appears to be satisfactory. Very little operation is required for the reservoir, although the butterfly valves should be operated periodically to insure satisfactory performance. Maintenance for the dam and appurtenant structure seems to be adequate, with the exception of a need to remove the small trees growing on the upstream embankment slope, and clear the vegetation from the spillway and outlet works discharge channel.

SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design

Monroe City Lake has a watershed of approximately 4,666 acres. Land gradients in the upper portion of the watershed average roughly 2 percent, and steepen to about 4 percent around the reservoir. The lake is located on Ely Creek, which is a tributary of Salt River.

Elevations within the watershed range from approximately 620 feet above MSL at the damsite to over 730 feet above MSL in the upper portion of the watershed.

The watershed is approximately 30 percent covered by thick forest, with the remainder being covered by thick grass and brush. A drainage map showing the watershed area is included in Appendix B.

Evaluation of the hydraulic and hydrologic features of Monroe City Dam was based on criteria set forth in the Corps of Engineers' Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, and additional guidance provided by the St. Louis District of the Corps of Engineers. The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was calculated from the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) using the methods outlined in the U.S. Weather Bureau Publication, Hydrometeorological Report No. 33. The probable maximum storm duration was set at 24 hours, and storm rainfall distribution was based on criteria given in EM 1110-2-1411 (Standard Project Storm). The SCS triangular

hydrograph, transformed to a curvilinear hydrograph, was adopted for developing the unit hydrograph. The derived unit hydrograph is presented in Appendix B.

Initial and infiltration loss rates were applied to the PMP to obtain rainfall excesses. The rainfall excesses were then applied to the unit hydrograph to obtain the PMF hydrograph, utilizing the Corps of Engineers' computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version), which was prepared specifically for dam safety analysis. The computed peak discharge of the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 29,279 cfs and 14,640 cfs, respectively.

Both the PMF and one-half of the PMF inflow hydrographs were routed through the reservoir by the Modified Puls Method, also utilizing the HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version) computer program. The peak outflow discharges for the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 26,557 cfs and 12,243 cfs, respectively. Only the PMF, when routed through the reservoir, resulted in overtopping of the dam.

The stage-outflow relation for the spillway was prepared from field notes and sketches. The reservoir stage-capacity data were based on the U.S.G.S. quadrangle topographic maps in combination with data given in the National Dam Safety Inventory Table. Reservoir storage capacity included surcharge levels exceeding the top of the dam, and the spillway and overtop rating curve assumed that the dam remains intact during routing. The spillway and overtop rating curve and the reservoir capacity curve are also presented in Appendix B.

b. Experience Data

No records of reservoir stage or spillway discharge are maintained for this site. However, according to interviews with local residents, the maximum reservoir level was never higher than the crest of the embankment.

c. Visual Observations

With the exception of vegetative growth in the spillway channel, the spillway is in adequate condition. Since the spillway and exit channels are located away from the dam embankment, and the downstream discharge channel is far away from the downstream toe of the dam, spillway releases will not endanger the integrity of the dam.

d. Overtopping Potential

As indicated in Section 5.1-a., only the Probable Maximum Flood when routed through the reservoir, resulted in overtopping of the dam. The PMF overtopped the dam crest by 1.91 feet. The total duration of embankment overflow is 2.75 hours. The spillway of the Monroe City Dam is capable of passing a flood equal to approximately 67 percent of the PMF just before overtopping of the dam. The 67 percent PMF has a frequency occurrence less than a 100-year frequency flood. Since the PMF is the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for Monroe City Dam, according to the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams by the Corps, the spillway capacity of the dam is considered "Inadequate".

The effect from rupture of the dam could extend approximately six miles downstream of the dam. There are three to four farmhouses with associated farm buildings, three county roads, and one unimproved road within this six miles of floodplain area. The Highway "J" Bridge is one-quarter mile downstream, and will carry significantly increase traffic to the completed Cannon Reservoir. The town of Hatch, located downstream of the dam, is within the estimated 6-mile damage zone.

SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1

Evaluation of Structural Stability

a. Visual Observations

There were no signs of settlement or distress observed on the embankment or foundation during the visual inspection. The crest and downstream slope are well protected by either riprap or vegetation. Trees allowed to grow on the upstream embankment slope will eventually become a hazard to the safety of the embankment. The erosion gullies at the right abutment contact are not felt to present a hazard to the embankment at this time, but should be repaired to prevent further erosion.

The major potential problem to the structural stability of the embankment is the seepage located downstream of the toe of the embankment. This seepage has saturated a large area of the foundation, and could additionally be affecting embankment materials. One possibility for the seepage is the toe drain placed during construction in the embankment section. The outlet end of the toe drain appeared to be plugged with debris, and it is possible that the blocked pipe has a leak which forces the drain to discharge the collected flow into the foundation materials. The location of the seepage area is in the vicinity of the proposed toe drain alignment. It is recommended that the toe drain be located and uncovered to confirm its satisfactory performance. If the toe drain is not found to be the cause of the seepage, further study should be performed to evaluate the potential effects of the seepage on the stability of the embankment and foundation.

No problems were observed with the spillway or outlet works which would cause an adverse affect on the structural stability of the dam or appurtenant structures.

b. Design and Construction Data

Included on the drawings and in the specifications are logs of test holes drilled in the vicinity of the damsite and in the borrow areas. The specifications contain detailed requirements for proper compaction of the embankment fill and segregation of the various materials used in the embankment section. No reports of the construction period are available.

c. Operating Records

No operating records are available relating to the stability of the dam or appurtenant structures. Water levels have not been recorded, however, the pool was only 4 inches below the spillway crest on the day of inspection, and is assumed to be close to full at all times. The only operation facility at the dam is a water supply intake and appurtenant piping.

d. Post Construction Changes

No post construction changes exists which will affect the structural stability of the dam.

e. Seismic Stability

In general projects located in Seismic Zones 0, 1 and 2 can be assumed to present no hazard from earthquake, provided the static stability conditions are satisfactory and conventional safety margins exist. Monroe City Dam is located

in Seismic Zone 1. A detailed seismic analysis is not felt to be necessary for this embankment.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1

Dam Assessment

The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

It should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team.

It is also important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that an unsafe condition could be detected.

a. Safety

Monroe City Dam was found to be capable of satisfactorily passing a flood equal to 67 percent of the PMF, which has a frequency occurrence less than the one percent chance flood. The spillway capacity should be increased to pass 100 percent of the PMF.

The overall physical condition of the dam and appurtenant structures is good, however, the seepage area downstream of the embankment toe to the left of the pump station requires further study to determine its cause and potential effect on the safety of the dam embankment.

Several other items were observed during the visual inspection which will require repairs or maintenance within a reasonable period of time. These items include:

1. The small trees beginning to grow on the upstream embankment slope.
2. The heavy vegetative growth in the outlet works discharge channel.
3. The vegetative growth in the spillway channel.
4. Repair erosion gullies to prevent further erosion.

b. Adequacy of Information

Information concerning operation and maintenance of the dam and appurtenant structures is somewhat lacking. It is recommended that the following programs be initiated to help alleviate this problem:

1. Periodic inspection of the dam by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earthen dams should be made and this inspection report made a matter of record.

2. Set up a maintenance schedule and log all visits to the dam for operation, repairs and maintenance.
3. Perform seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams".
 - c. Urgency

The remedial measures recommended in Paragraph 7.2 should be accomplished within a reasonable period of time.

d. Necessity for Phase II Inspection

Based on results of the Phase I inspection, a Phase II inspection is not felt to be necessary.

7.2 Remedial Measures

a. A study should be performed to determine the cause and potential effect of the seepage observed downstream of the toe of the embankment.

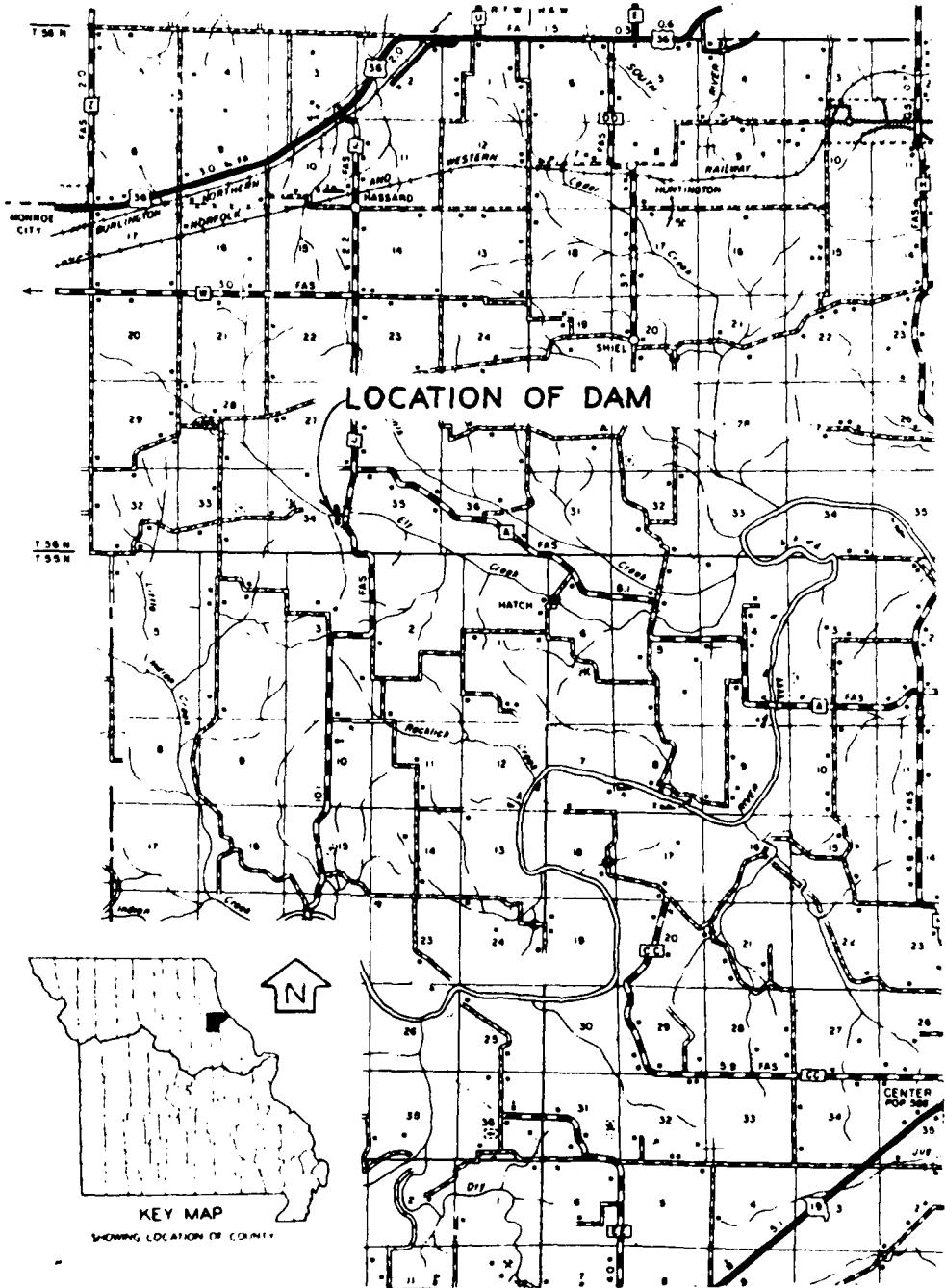
b. Increase the spillway capacity to pass 100 percent of the PMF.

c. O & M Maintenance Procedures

The owner should initiate the following programs:

1. Periodic inspection of the dam by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earthen dams.
2. Set up a maintenance schedule and log all visits to the dam for operation, repairs and maintenance.
3. Cut the small trees on the upstream embankment slope, and prevent future growth.
4. Clear the vegetative growth from the outlet works discharge channel.
5. Clear the vegetative growth from the spillway channel.
6. Perform a trial operation of the butterfly valves periodically.
7. Repair erosion gullies to prevent further erosion.
8. Seepage and stability analyses should be performed by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams.

PLATES



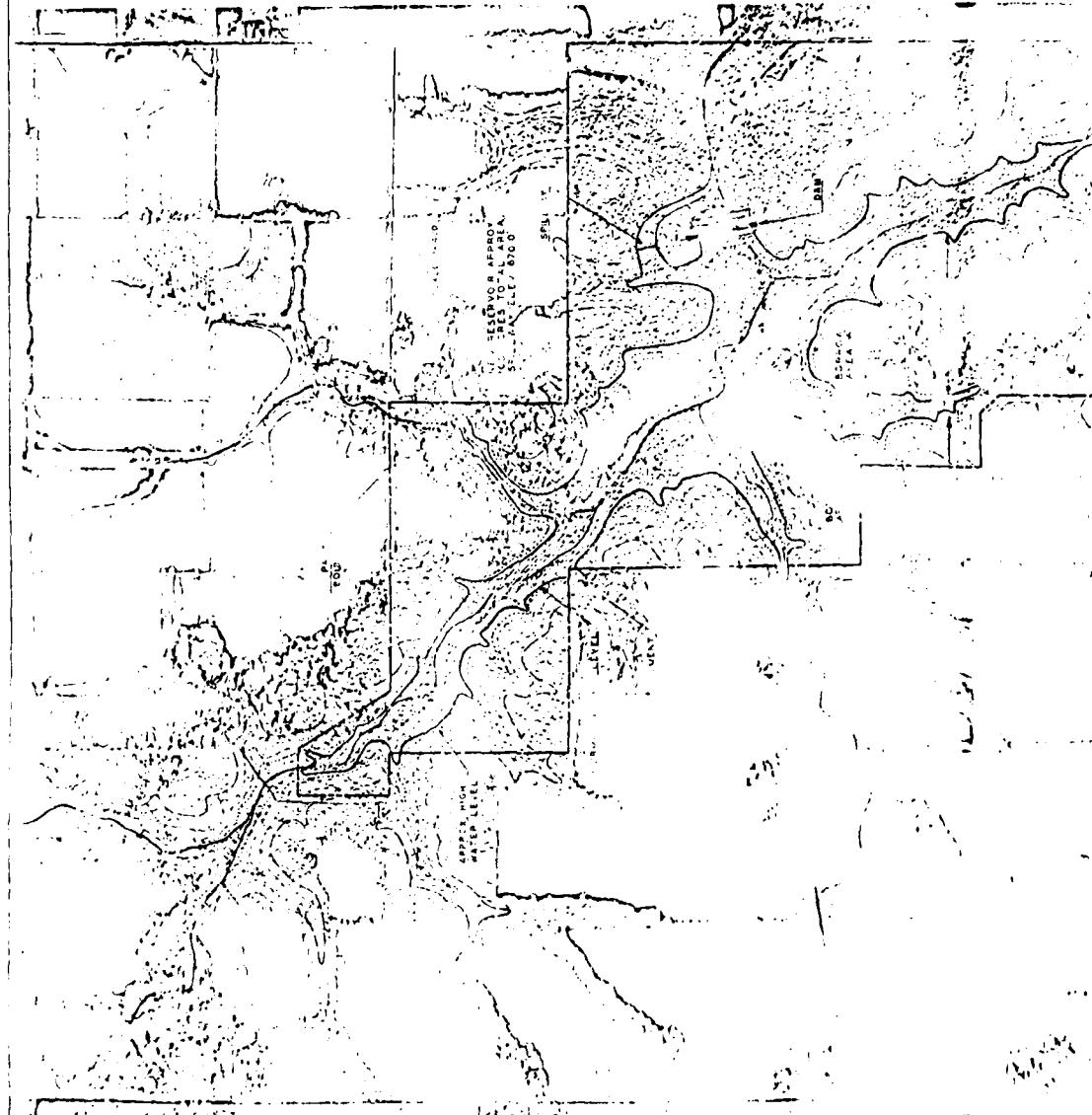
LOCATION MAP
MONROE CITY DAM
RALLS COUNTY, MISSOURI

MUNICIPAL LAKE AND
RECREATIONAL PARK

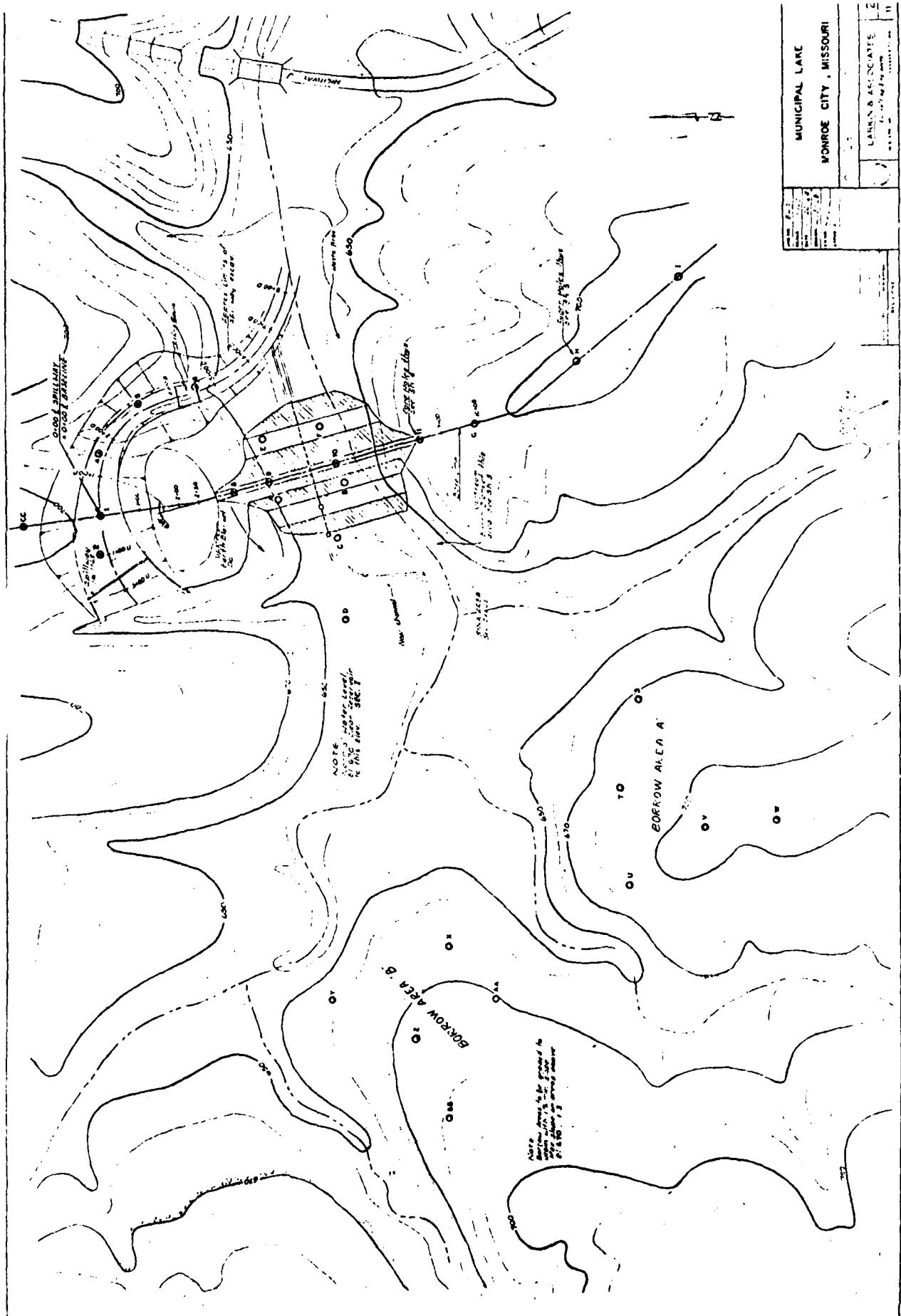
MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

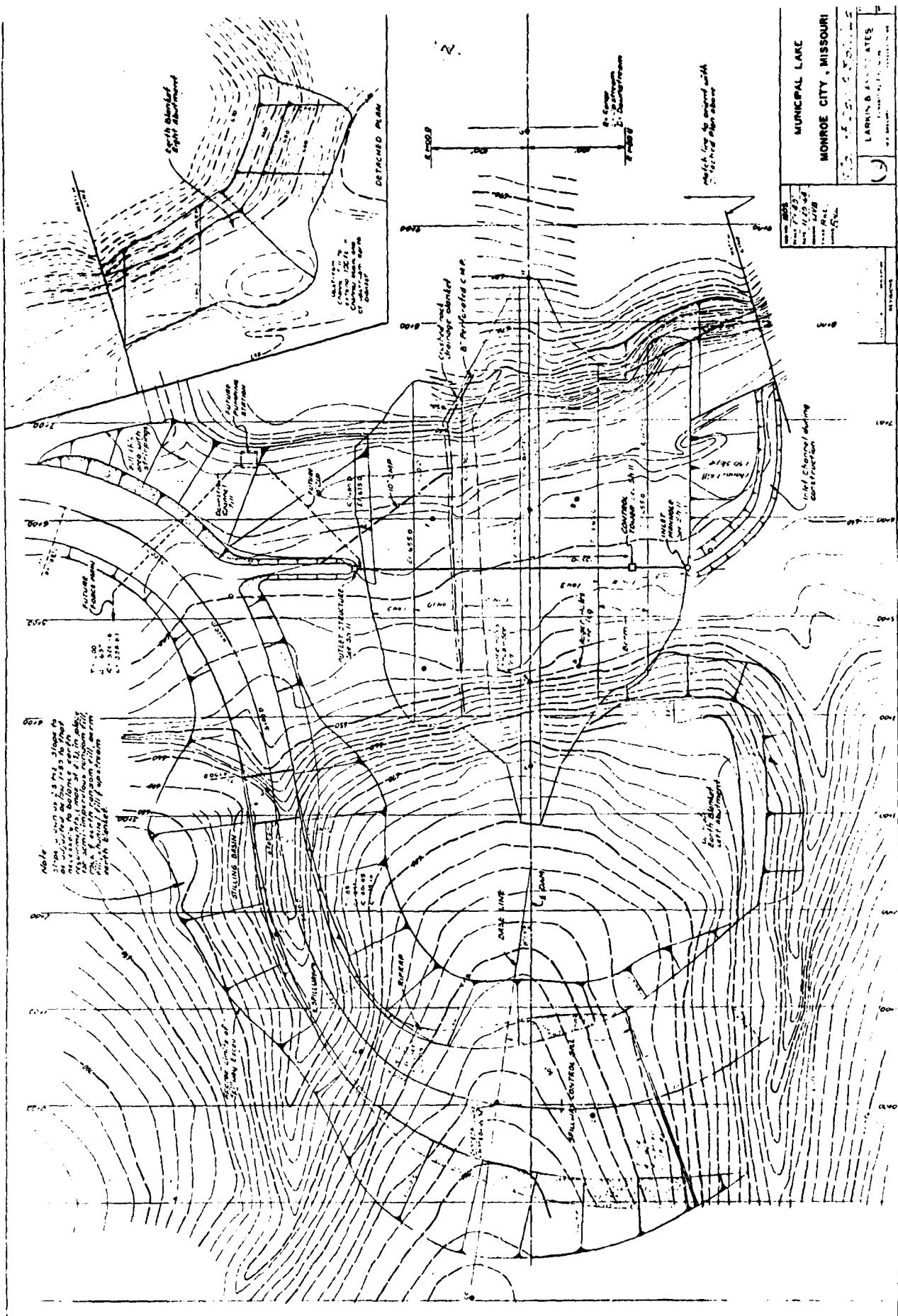
LIST OF DRAWINGS

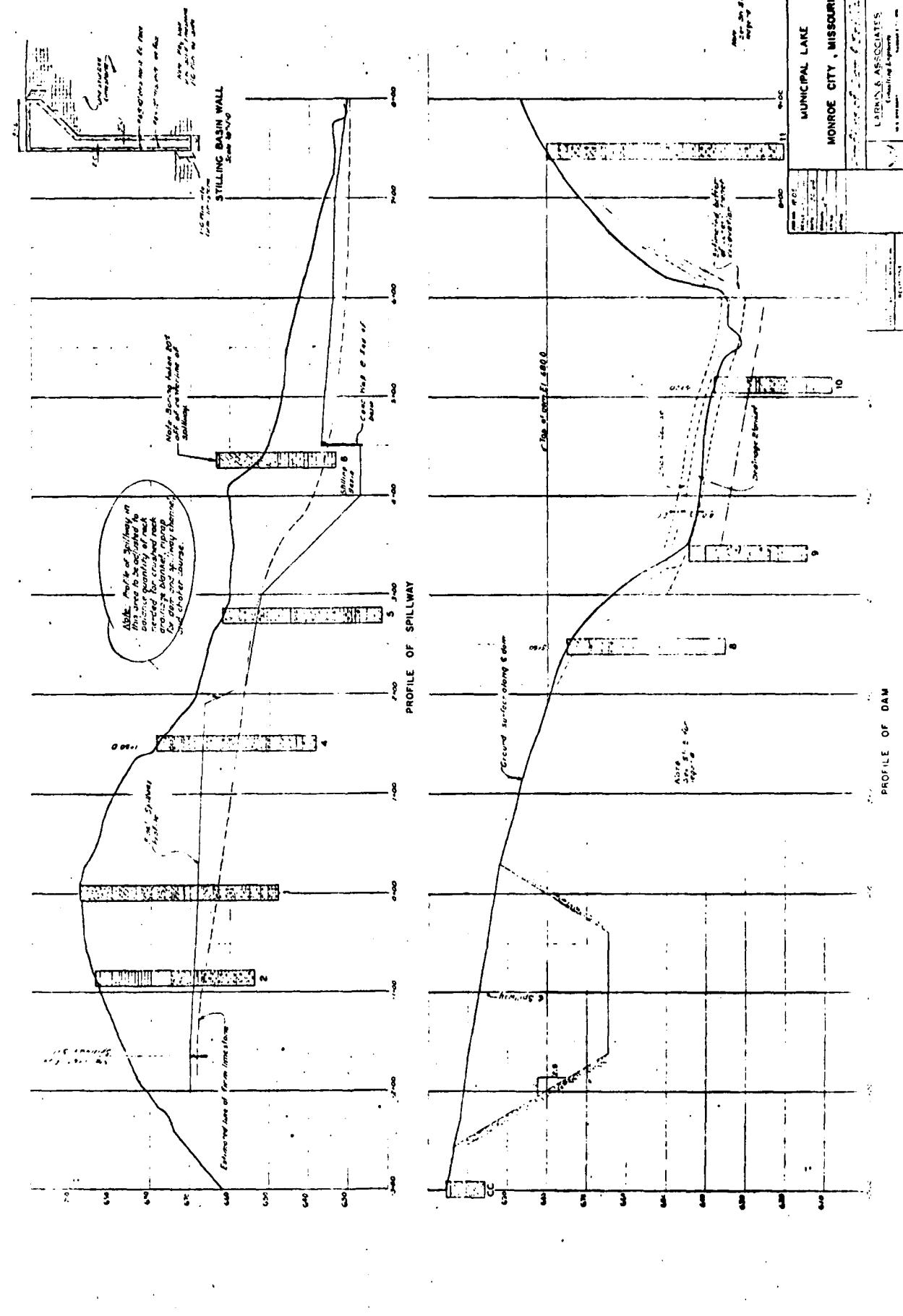
1. COVER & AERIAL PHOTO
2. SPILLWAY & DAM BORROW AREAS
3. PLAN OF DAM & SPILLWAY
4. PROFILES OF DAM & SPILLWAY
5. OVERBURDEN AUGER HOLES
6. CROSS SECTIONS - DAM
7. " "
8. " "
9. " "
10. SPILLWAY STRUCTURES & CUTOFF TRENCH
11. MISC DETAILS



LARKIN & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
KANSAS CITY MO



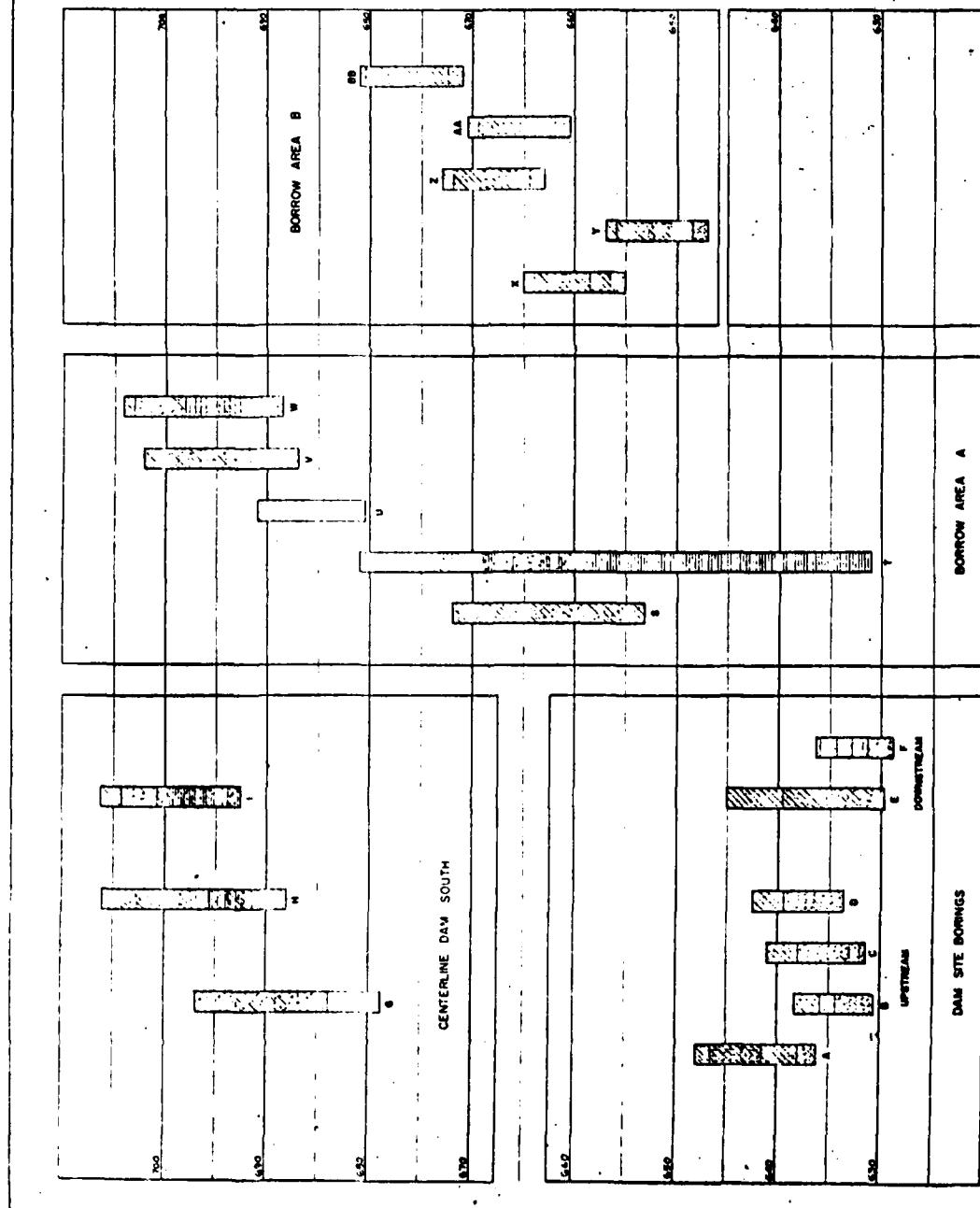


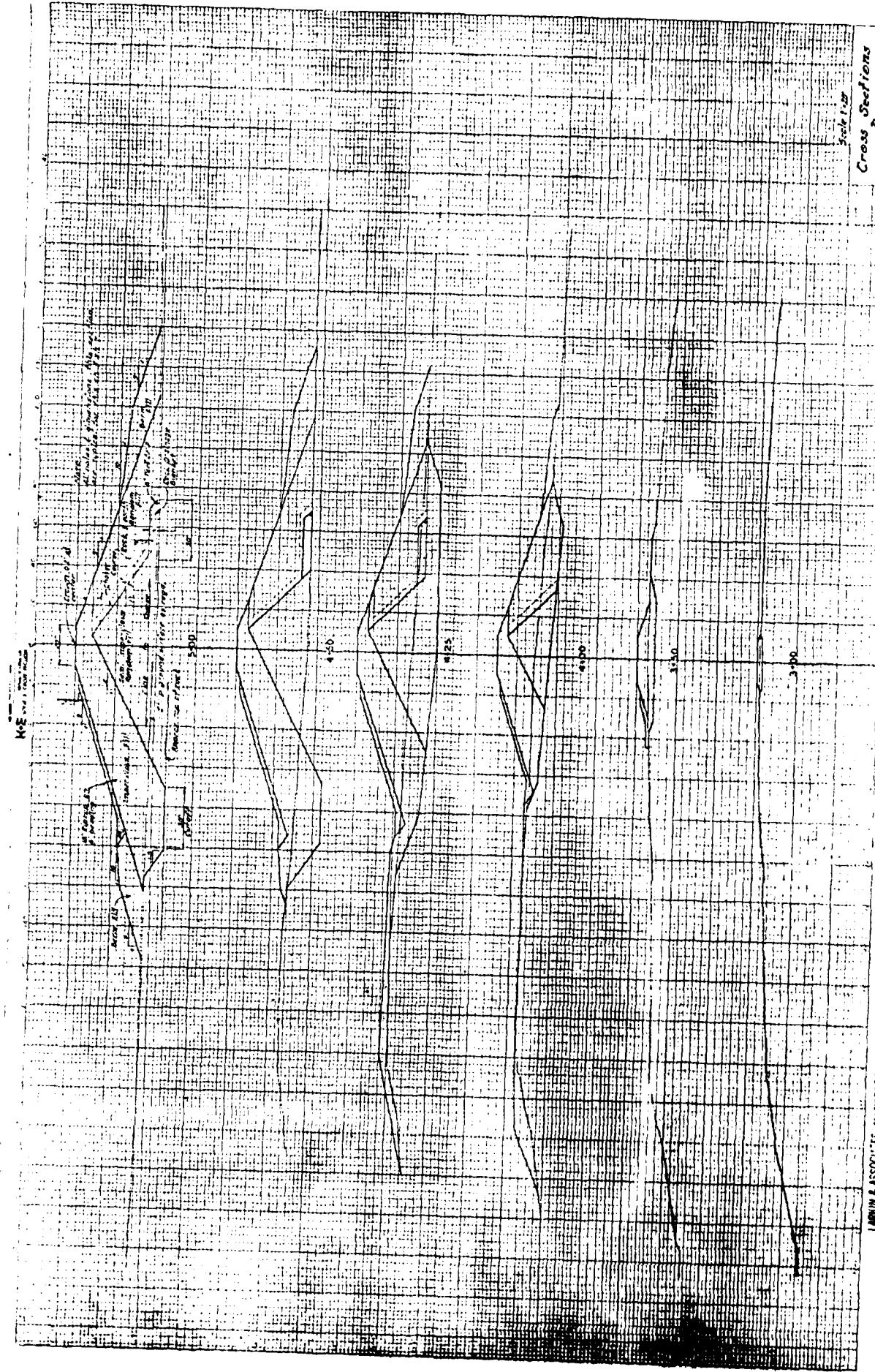


MUNICIPAL LAKE	ST. LOUIS CITY, MISSOURI
CORPORATION	LAURIN & ASSOCIATES
RECEIVED MAY 22, 1974 FBI - ST. LOUIS	SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED	SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED	SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

LEGEND

TOPSOIL
 CLAY - RED, BROWN, GRAY OR YELLOW
 CLAY - MOIST, STIFF, DENSE OR VERY DENSE
 SAND - FINE, MEDUM, OR DENSE
 GRAVEL
 BOULDERS - MOSTLY CHERT
 SHALE - GRAY TO BROWN - WEATHERED
 CHERT LIMESTONE
 LIME STONE

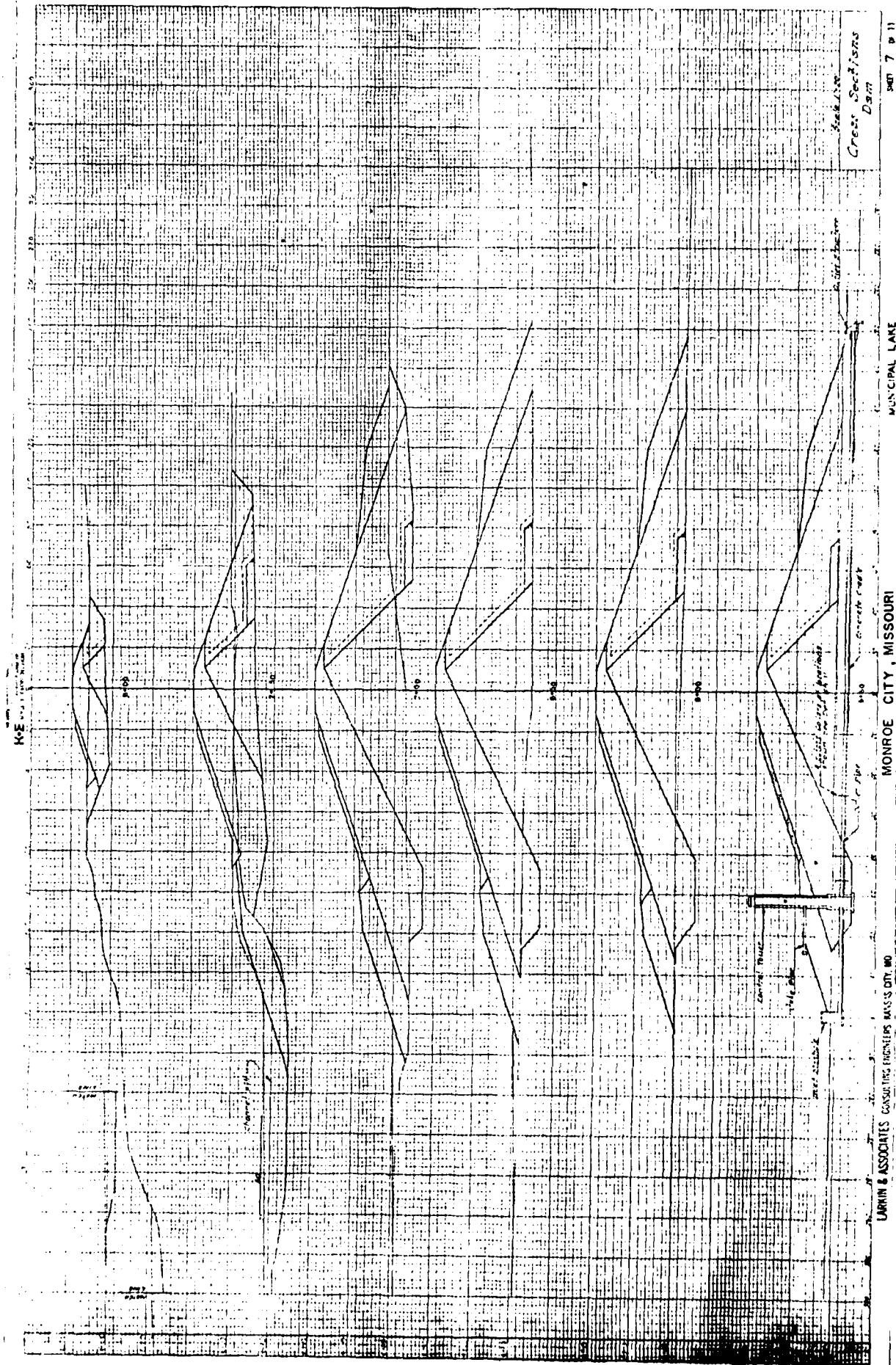


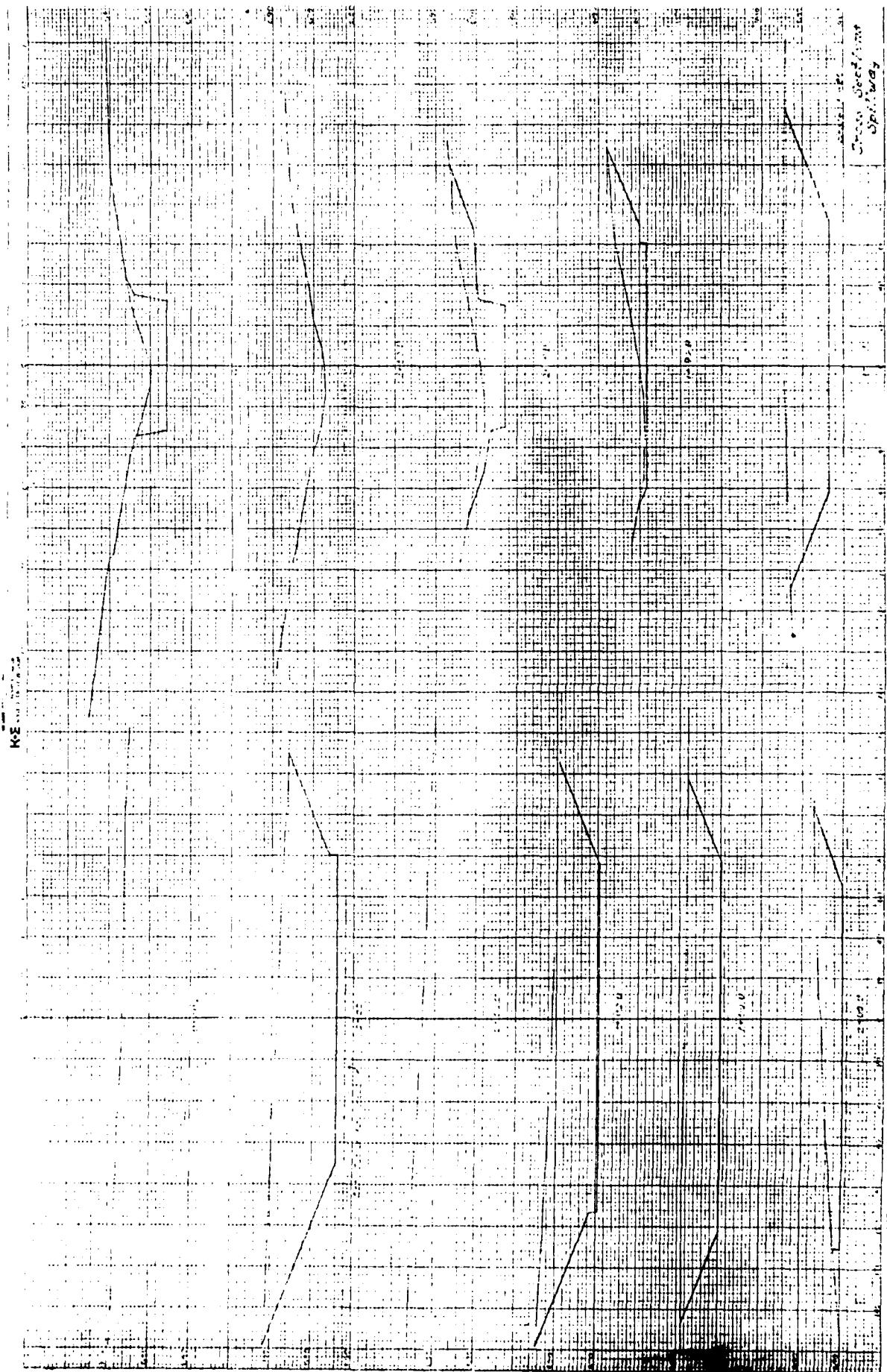


Sheet 6 of 11

MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

LARIN & ASSOCIATES, CIVIL ENGINEERS, KANSAS CITY, MO





MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF ASSOCIATES. CONSULTING ENGINEERS WOODSBURY MD

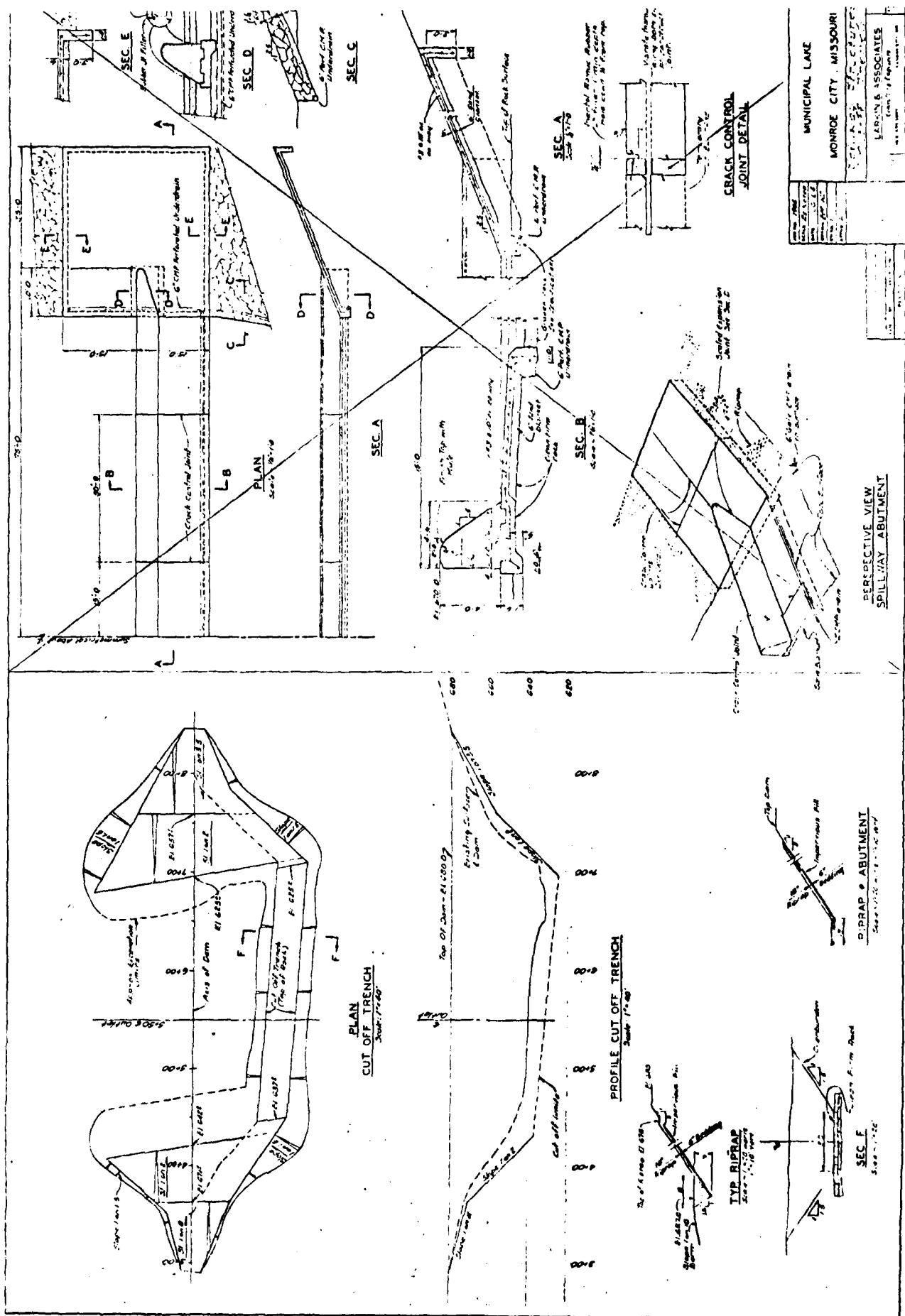
卷八

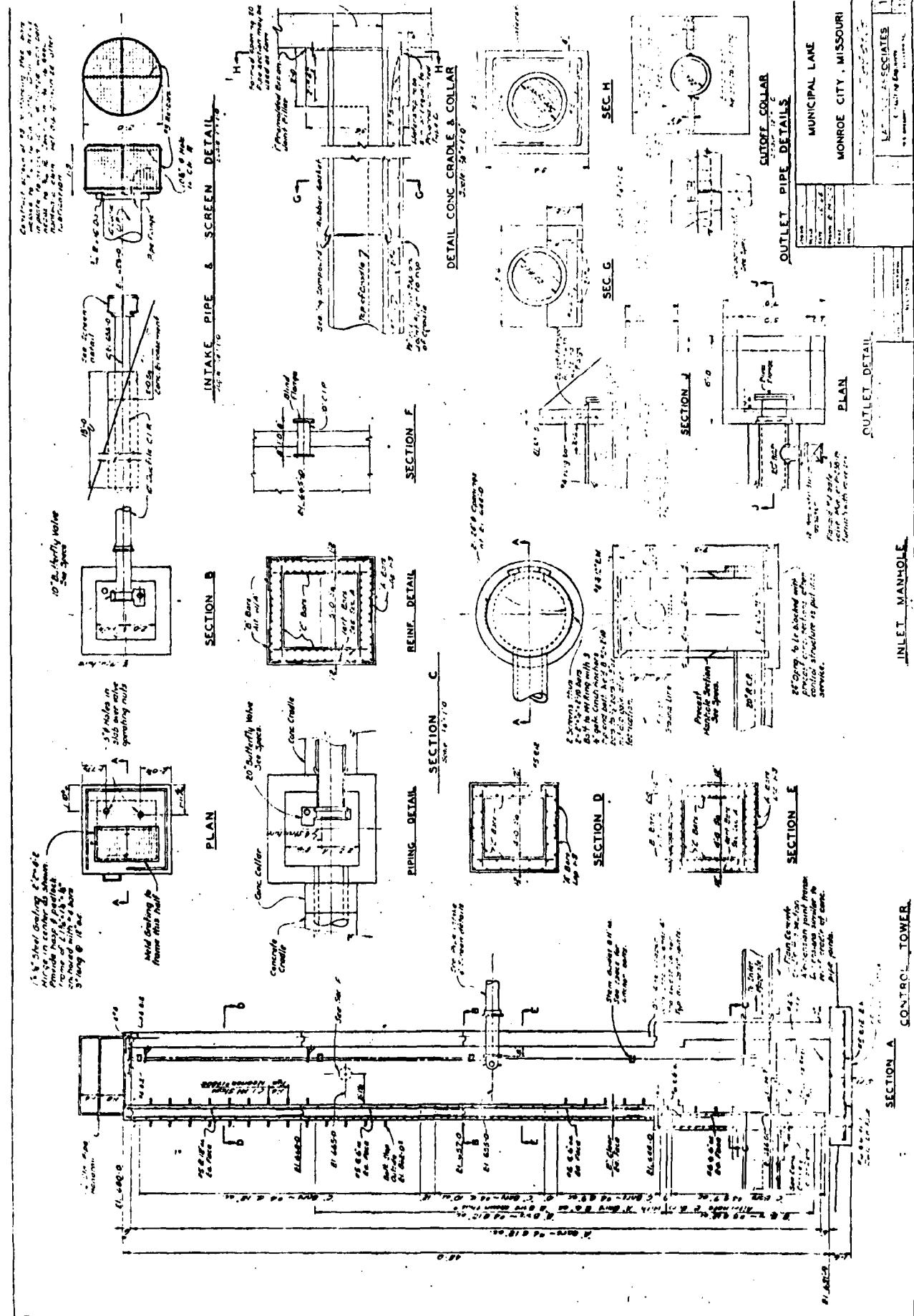
MUNICIPAL LAKE

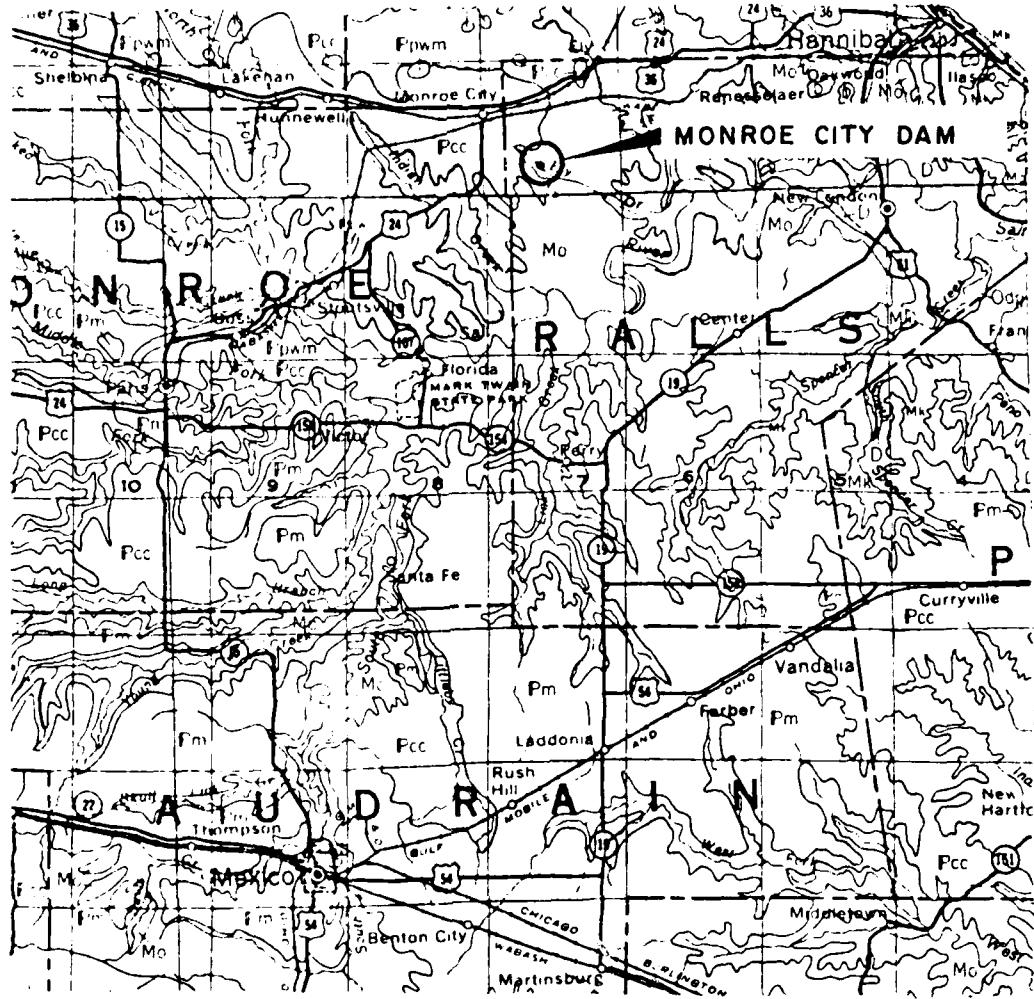
MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

فیض الدین

فیض الدین







Explanation

Pennsylvanian System

P_{kc} - Kansas City group: cyclic deposits with numerous limestones.

P_{wm} - Pleasanton group: sandstone channel member.

P_m - Marmaton group: cyclic deposits with limestones.

P_{cc} - Cherokee group: cyclic deposits, predominately shale, sandstone and coal beds.

Mississippian System

M_m - sandy, oolitic, fossiliferous, lithographic, or cherty limestones.

M_o - cherty, crinoidal limestone, with some shale.

M_k - intercalated limestones and shales.

Devonian System

D - limestones and sandstones.

Silurian System

S - limestones with some shale and chert.

Ordovician System

O_{mk} - shale and limestones.

O_{dp} - shale with thin fossiliferous limestone beds and dense limestone.

Reference: Geologic Map of Missouri, 1961, Division of Geological Survey and Water Resources, State of Missouri.

General Geologic Map

APPENDIX A
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING INSPECTION

MONROE CITY DAM

Photo 1 - View along crest and upstream slope of dam taken at right abutment.

Photo 2 - Picture of upstream slope of embankment taken at right abutment.

Photo 3 - Picture of upstream slope of embankment taken at left abutment.

Photo 4 - Close-up of upstream slope of embankment near right side of dam.

Photo 5 - Picture of downstream slope of embankment taken downstream of dam. Note cattails in center of photograph at seepage area.

Photo 6 - Picture of seepage area to left of pump house. Again note cattails.

Photo 7 - Picture of intake structure for water supply piping.

Photo 8 - Picture of discharge headwall for outlet works.

Photo 9 - Picture of concrete spillway weir in left abutment of dam.

Photo 10 - Picture of approach channel for spillway taken at left bank of spillway.

Photo 11 - Picture of spillway discharge channel approximately 300 feet downstream of weir.

Photo 12 - Picture of typical rock cut in spillway discharge channel.

Monroe City Dam



Photo 1 - View along crest and upstream slope of dam taken at right abutment.



Photo 2 - Picture of upstream slope of embankment taken at right abutment.

Monroe City Dam



Photo 3 - Picture of upstream slope of embankment taken at left abutment.



Photo 4 - Close-up of upstream slope of embankment near right side of dam.

Monroe City Dam



Photo 5 - Picture of downstream slope of embankment taken downstream of dam. Note cattails in center of photograph at seepage area.



Photo 6 - Picture of seepage area to left of pump house.
Again note cattails.

Monroe City Dam

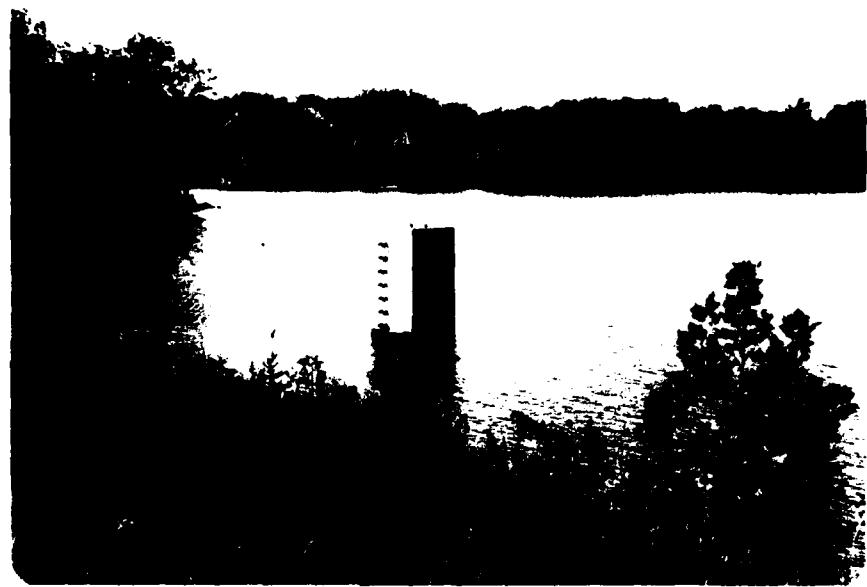


Photo 7 - Picture of intake structure for water supply piping.



Photo 8 - Picture of discharge headwall for outlet works.

Monroe City Dam



Photo 9 - Picture of concrete spillway weir in left abutment of dam.

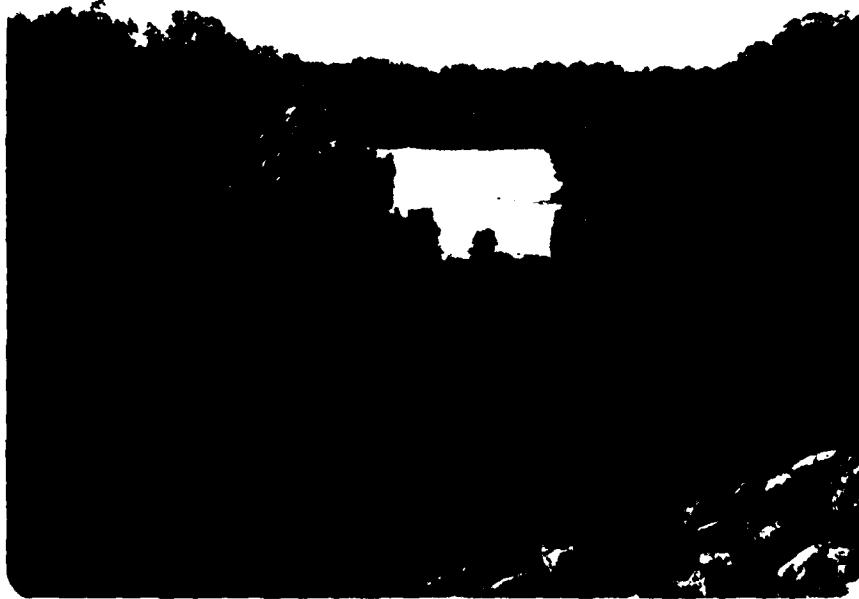


Photo 10 - Picture of approach channel for spillway taken at left bank of spillway.

Monroe City Dam

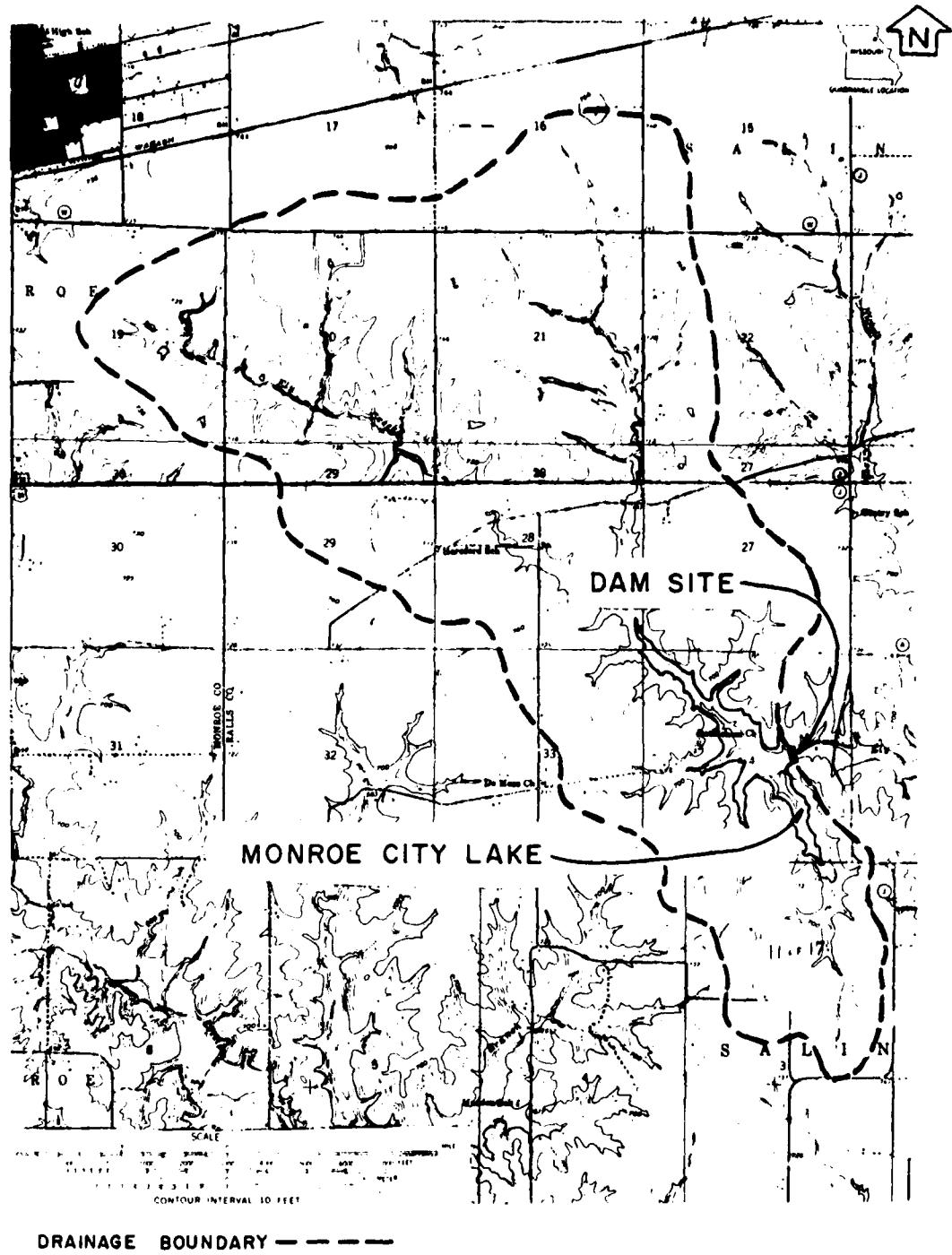


Photo 11 - Picture of spillway discharge channel approximately 300 feet downstream of weir.



Photo 12 - Picture of typical rock cut in spillway discharge channel.

APPENDIX B
HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS



MONROE CITY DAM
DRAINAGE BASIN

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2

MONROE CITY DAM

JOB NO. 1223-001

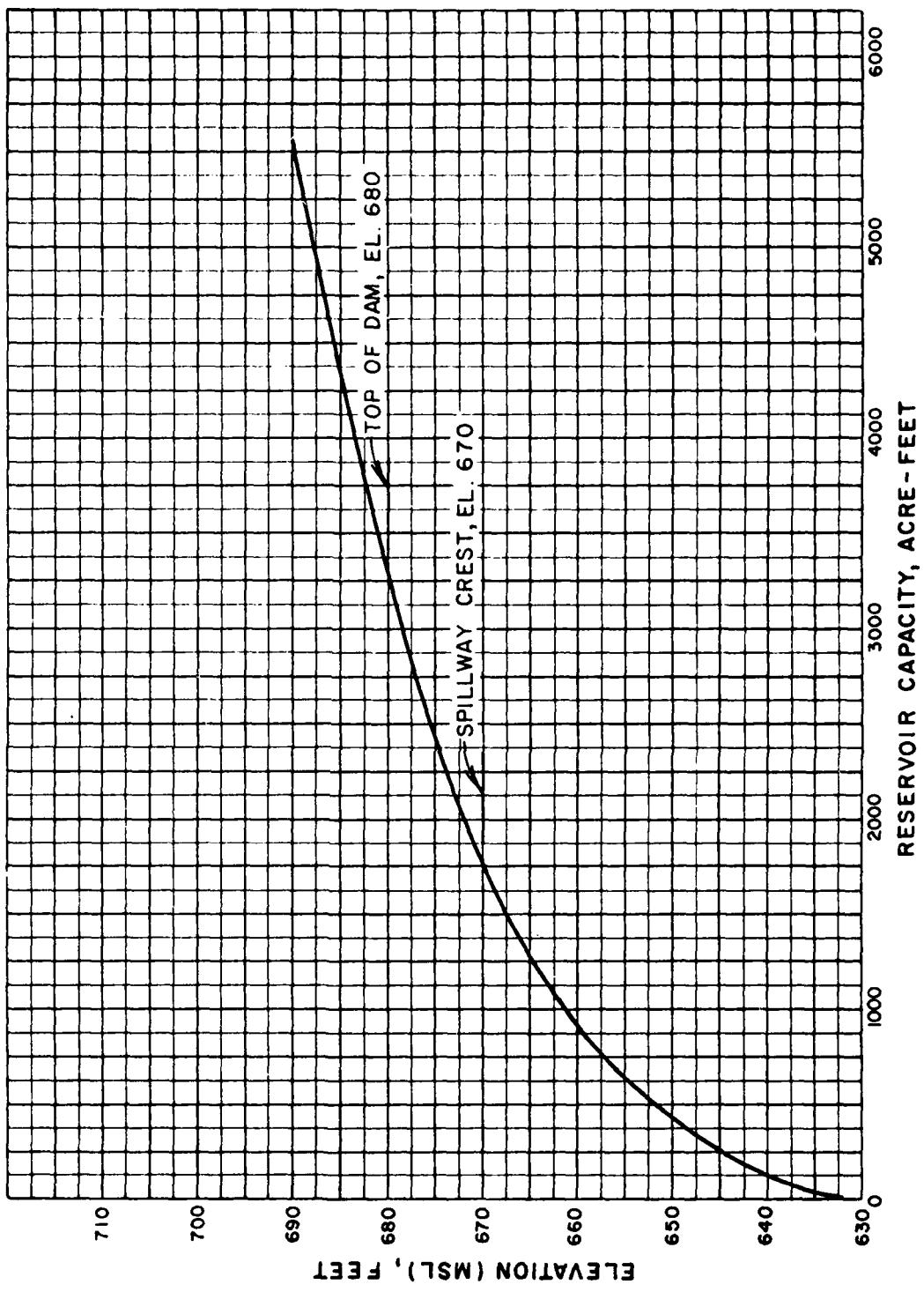
RESERVOIR AREA CAPACITY

BY MAS DATE 10-30-78

MONROE CITY DAMRESERVOIR AREA CAPACITY

Elevation MSL (feet)	Reservoir surface area (acres)	Incremental Vol. (ac-ft)	Accumulative Volume (ac-ft.)	Remarks
632	0	0	0	Stream bed elevation
670	131	1703	1703	Normal volume of 1703 AF is assumed to be at spillway crest, 670
680	178	1545	3248	Top of dam
690	276	2270	5518	

Note: Normal volume of 1703 acre-feet
 (from Dam Inventory Table) is assumed to
 be at spillway crest and the rest of
 the volume figures are computed by
 multiplying the average area by the
 difference in elevations.



MONROE CITY DAM
RESERVOIR CAPACITY CURVE

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

MOTOR SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

MENROE CITY DAM

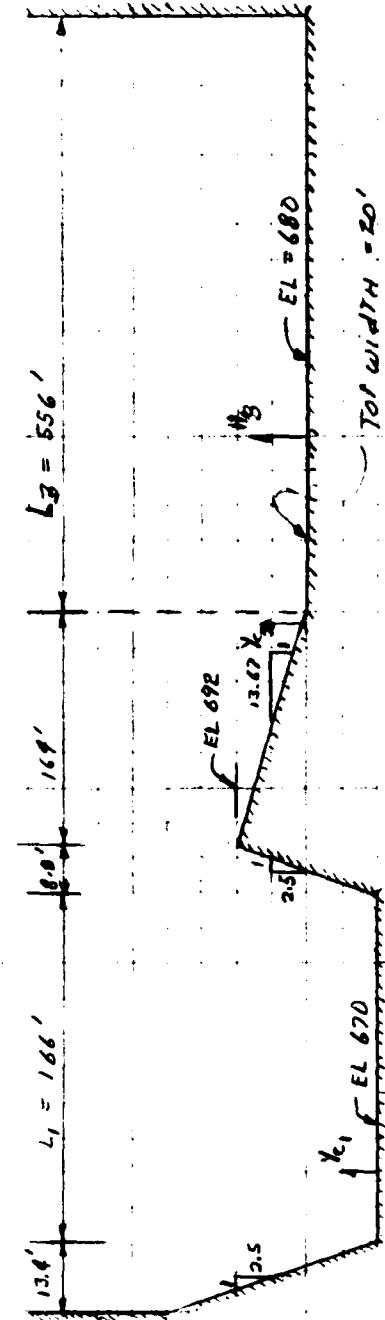
SPILLWAY AND OVERTOP DISCHARGE CAPACITY

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2

JOB NO. 1223-001-1

KLR 6-23-

BY ALD DATE 1-22-11



$b_1 = l_1 = 166'$, $\bar{z}_1 = \frac{l_1}{2.5} = 0.40$, $b_2 = 0$, $\bar{z}_2 = 13.67$,
USING CHAW'S CRITICAL FLOW EQUATION FOR TRAPEZOID

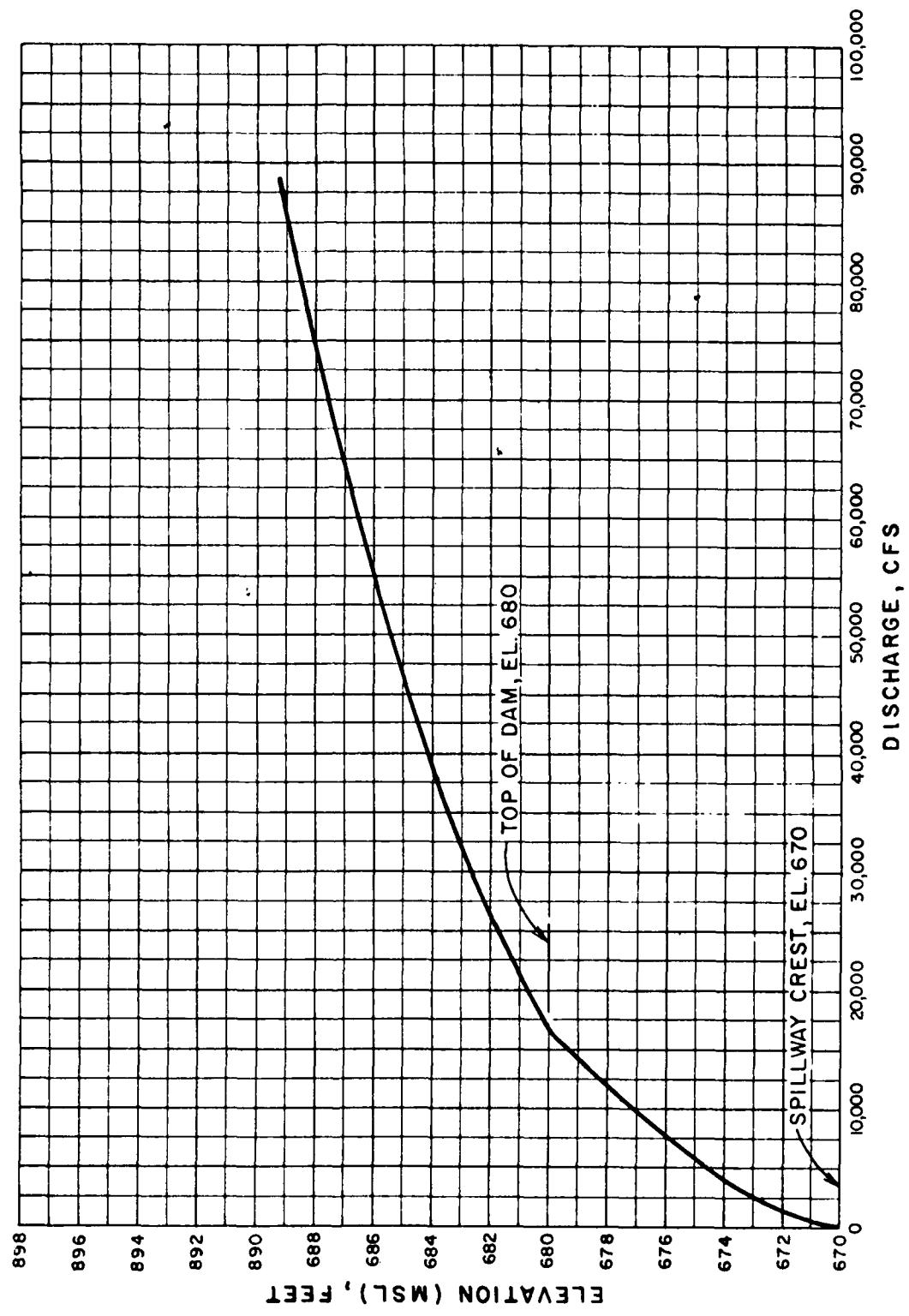
$$Q_C = \frac{5.621[(b_1 + 2b_2)X]}{(b_1 + 2b_2)0.3} + Q_C = (b_1 + 2b_2) \cdot 5$$

flow for portion, $Q = C_3 L_3 H^{1.5}$

AND WEIR FLOW FOR 4₃ PARTITION, Q = C₃ L₃ H₃^{1/3}

$$Q_{\text{TOTAL}} = Q_{C_1} + Q_{C_2} + Q_3 \quad (\text{CFS})$$

γ_1	α_1	Q_{C1}	$\frac{V_1 - Q_1}{V_1 + Q_1}$	$\frac{V_1^2}{2g}$	$U.S. \text{ w.s.}$	$\gamma_2 \approx$	A_{C2}	Q_{C2}	H_3	L_3	C_3	$A_3 = 45^\circ$	$Q_{TOTAL} = Q_{C1} + Q_{C2} + Q_3$
(ft.)	(ft.)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)
0	0	0	-	0	670.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
40	166.4	742.5	5.66	0.50	671.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942.
31.0	501.6	4909.4	7.79	1.49	674.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4909.
51.0	8400.0	105820	12.4	2.97	677.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10509.
71.0	1181.4	113583.6	14.00	3.44	680.4	0.29	0.6	15.3	0.4	556	2.63	3597	17952
71.0	1526.4	23597.3	12.84	4.44	683.4	2.17	35.2	292.6	3.4	556	2.63	917.5	35027.
11.0	1074.9	37804.3	18.57	5.35	696.4	9.24	122.9	1014.8	6.4	556	2.63	23675.9	57199
13.0	2285.6	44931.3	20.1	6.27	689.3	6.18	261.0	2206.0	9.3	586	2.63	4472.0	82599
15.0	2580.0	55231.1	21.59	7.24	692.2	8.16	455.1	5213.2	12.2	556	2.63	6231.8	123228.



MONROE CITY DAM
SPILLWAY & OVERTOP RATING CURVE

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 1 OF 3

MONROE CITY DAM

JOB NO. 1223-001-1

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS

BY KLB DATE 10-30-78

(jmu)

1. DRAINAGE AREA = 4666 AC = 7.29 SQ. MI.

2. LENGTH OF STREAM, $L = \frac{9.48 \times 2600}{5280} = 3.56 \text{ mi}$

3. DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION, ΔH :

$$\Delta H = 739 - 670 = 69 \text{ FT.}$$

4. TIME OF CONCENTRATION

$$T_C = \left(\frac{11.9 \times L^3}{\Delta H} \right)^{0.385}$$

$$= \left(\frac{11.9 \times 3.56^3}{69} \right)^{0.385}$$

$$T_C = 2.20 \text{ HR.}$$

5. LAG TIME $L_t = 0.6 \times T_C$

$$= 0.6 \times 2.20$$

$$L_t = 1.32 \text{ HR.}$$

6. RAINFALL UNIT DURATION, D

$$D \leq \frac{L_t}{4} = \frac{1.32}{4} = 0.33 \text{ HR.}$$

$$\text{USE } D = 0.25 \text{ HR}$$

7. TIME TO PEAK, $T_P = \frac{D}{2} + 0.6 \times T_C$

$$= \frac{0.25}{2} + 1.32$$

$$T_P = 1.45 \text{ HR}$$

8. $q_P = \frac{484 \times A}{T_P} = \frac{484 \times 7.29}{1.45} = 2433 \text{ CFS}$

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 3 OF 3

MONROE CITY DAM

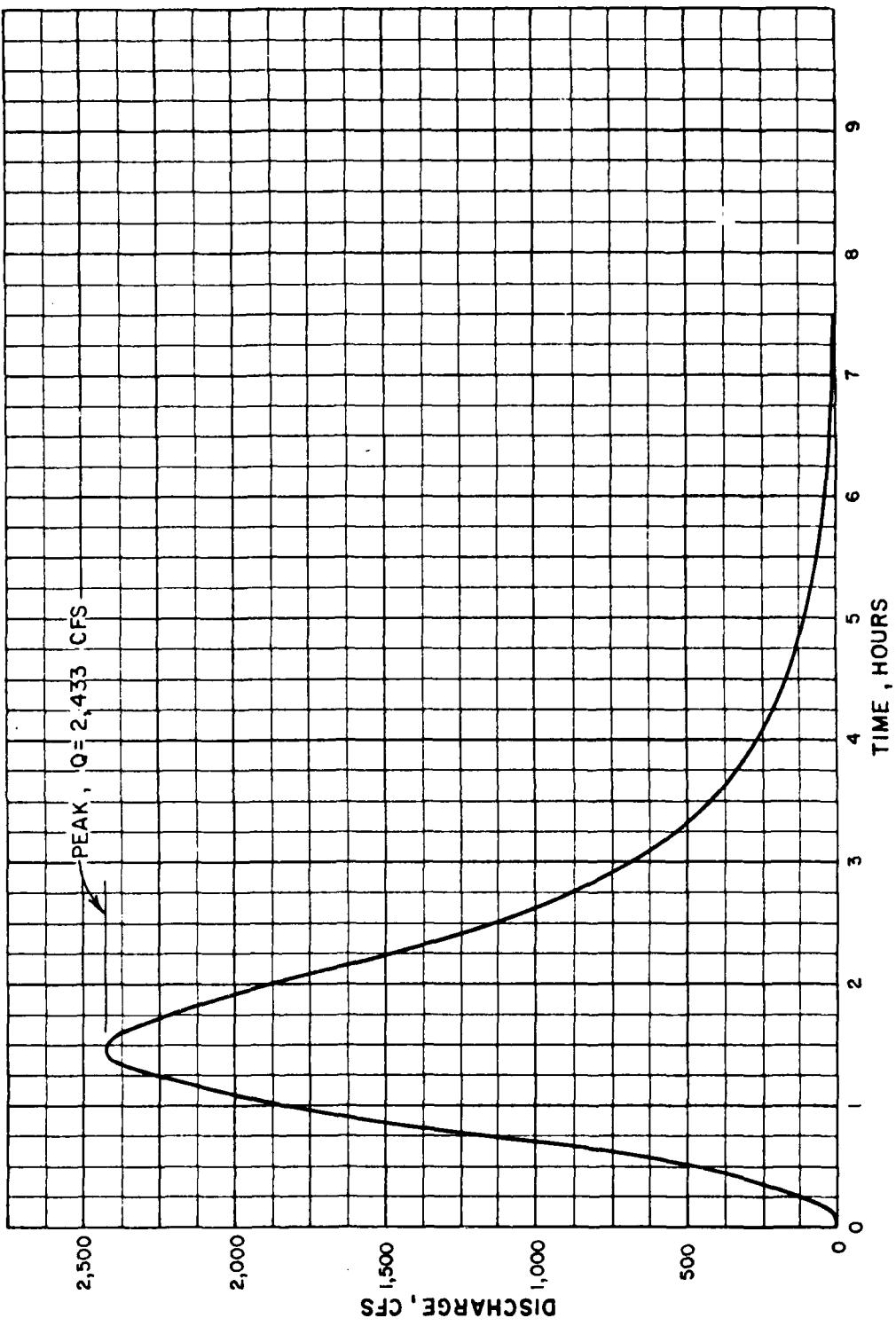
JOB NO. 1223-001-1

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DERIVATION

BY KLB DATE 10-30-78

9) CURVILINEAR UNIT HYDROGRAPH

TIME T/T _P	DISCHARGE RATIO 8/89	UNIT HYDROGRAPH	
		TIME, T (HOURS)	DISCHARGE (CFS)
0.0	0.000	0.00	0.00
0.1	0.015	0.15	36.50
0.2	0.075	0.29	182.48
0.3	0.16	0.44	387.28
0.4	0.28	0.58	681.24
0.5	0.45	0.73	1094.85
0.6	0.60	0.87	1459.80
0.7	0.77	1.02	1873.41
0.8	0.89	1.16	2165.37
0.9	0.97	1.31	2360.01
1.0	1.00	1.45	2433.00
1.1	0.98	1.60	2389.34
1.2	0.92	1.74	2238.36
1.3	0.84	1.89	2043.72
1.4	0.75	2.03	1824.75
1.5	0.66	2.18	1605.78
1.6	0.56	2.32	1362.48
1.8	0.42	2.61	1021.86
2.0	0.32	2.90	778.56
2.2	0.24	3.19	583.92
2.4	0.18	3.48	437.99
2.6	0.13	3.77	316.29
2.8	0.098	4.06	230.43
3.0	0.075	4.35	182.48
3.5	0.036	5.00	87.57
4.0	0.018	5.80	93.79
4.5	0.009	6.53	21.70
5.0	0.004	7.25	9.79



MONROE CITY DAM
15-MINUTE UNIT HYDROGRAPH

E.C. ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

1.A.M. SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2

MONROE CITY DAM

JOB NO. 1223-001

PROBABLE MAXIMUM STORM (PMS)

BY MAS DATE 10/31/78

DETERMINATION OF PMS

1. Determine drainage area of the basin

$$D.A. = 7.29 \text{ Sq.Mi.}$$

2. Determine PMP Index rainfall:

Location of centroid of basin:

Long. $91^{\circ}69'$; Lat. $39^{\circ}63'$

→ PMP for 200 Sq.mi & 24 hrs duration
 $= 24.4''$ (from Fig 1, HMR NO 33)

3. Determine basin rainfall in terms of percentage of PMP Index rainfall for various durations:

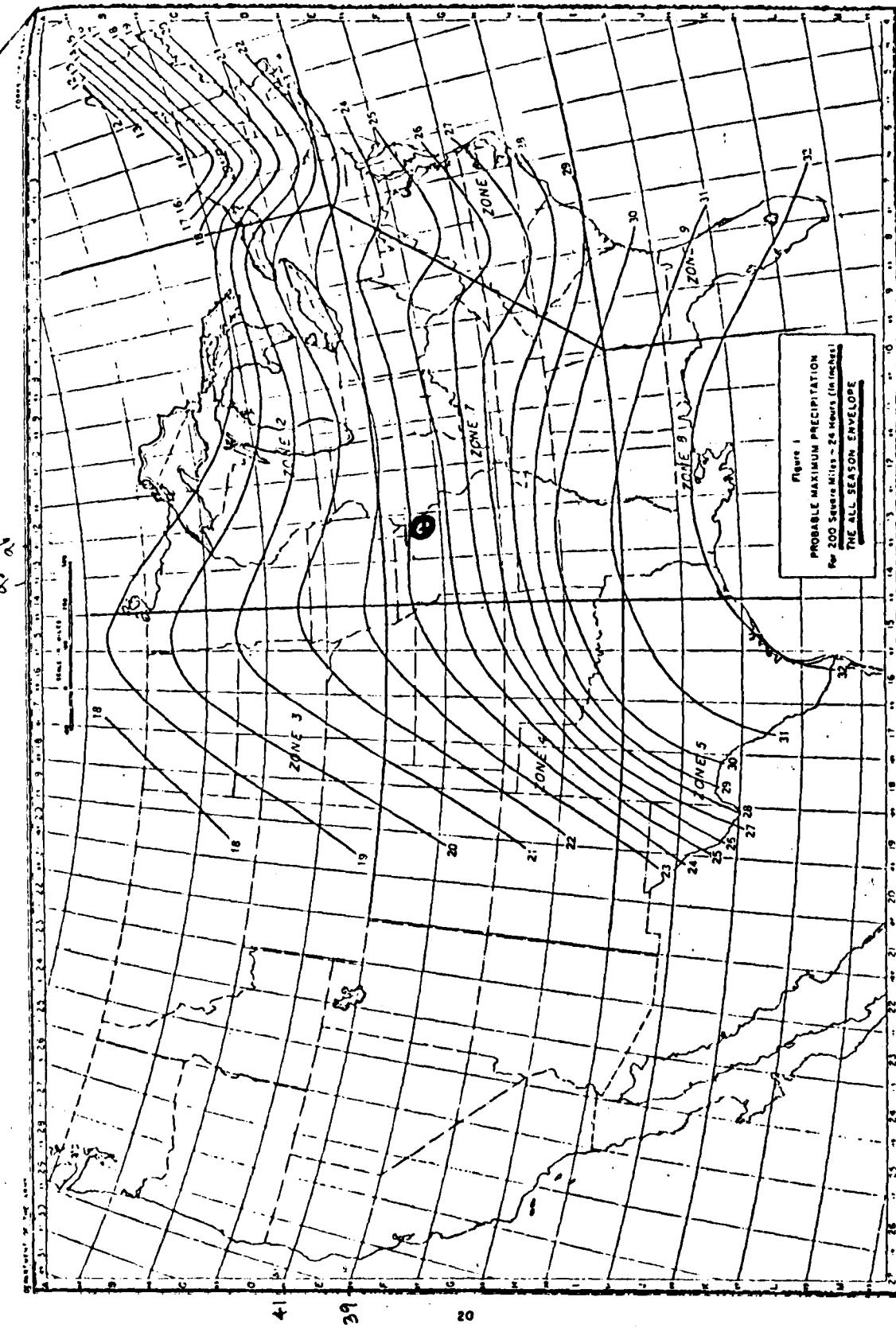
Location: Long. $91^{\circ}69'$; Lat. $39^{\circ}63'$

⇒ Zone 7

Duration (Hrs.)	Percent of Index rainfall (%)	Total rainfall (inches)	Rainfall increments (inches)	Duration of incre- ment (Hrs.)
6	100	24.4	24.4	6
12	120	29.3	4.9	6
24	130	31.7	2.4	12

MONROE CITY DAM
DETERMINATION OF PMP

24.4



ECI-4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION / MISSOURI
MONROE CITY DAM

SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

JOB NO. 1223-001

100-YEAR FLOOD BY REGRESSION EQUATION

BY MAS DATE 11/15/78

MONROE CITY DAM100-YEAR FLOOD BY REGRESSION EQUATION

Regression equation for 100-year flood for Missouri:

$$Q_{100} = 85.1 A^{-0.02} S^{0.576}$$

where,

A = drainage area in sq. mi.

S = main channel slope, ft./mi.

(Avg. slope between $0.1L$ & $0.95L$,

L , being the length of the stream)

For Monroe City Dam:

$$A = 7.29 \text{ sq. mi.}$$

$$S = \frac{724 - 683}{0.75 \times 3.56} \text{ ft/mile} = 15.36 \text{ ft/mile}$$

$$Q_{100} = 85.1 (7.29)^{-0.02} (15.36)^{0.576}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2442 \text{ cfs}}}$$

HEC1DB INPUT DATA

INFLOW PMF AND ONE-HALF PMF HYDROGRAPHS

TO PREVIEW NEW SEQUENCE OF STREAM NETWORK CALCULATIONS

RUNOFF HYDROGRAPH AT
ROUTE HYDROGRAPH IN
END OF NETWORK

FLDNG HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE, INFCALL
DAM SAFETY VERSION 1 JULY 1978
LAST MODIFICATION 21 APR. 78

RUN DATE: 78/01/29,
TIME: 01:21:09,

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION - MISSOURI
PUF AND CO PRECISE PUF DETERMINATION AND RUITING
INPUT PUF INPUT PRECIPITATION AND HATLUS, INPUT SC9
1STAO TCHMP TECIN TTAPJ JPLT JPHF INAME 1 STAGE1 TAUT0
111 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

JHU SPECIFICATION
N1 NMR NMLN THARU THARU METRL YPLT IPRT NSTAN
100 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
100 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
100 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

MULTIPLAN ANALYSIS TII BY PFM (R474)
MULTIPLAN 1.0 RELEASE 2 (VERSION 1)

OPTIONS: 1.00 .50

***** SURFACE RUNOFF COMPUTATION *****

INPUT PUF INPUT PRECIPITATION AND HATLUS, INPUT SC9
1STAO TCHMP TECIN TTAPJ JPLT JPHF INAME 1 STAGE1 TAUT0
111 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

HYDROGRAPH DATA
IMYDG TUMG TAREA SNAP TRSCA TRSPC RATIO ISNAME LOCAL
1 -1 7.20 0.00 7.20 1.00 0.000 0 0

PRECIP DATA

GPFE PMS P4 P12 P24 P12 P24 P12 P24 P12 P24

0.00 24.00 160.00 120.00 130.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

PRECIP DATA

GPFE PMS P4 P12 P24 P12 P24 P12 P24 P12 P24

0.00 24.00 160.00 120.00 130.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

UNIT GRAPH TOTALS 10000. CFS (IN .99 INCHES OVER THE AREA)

RECEDENCE DATA

0.00 QRCFMS 0.00 ATJUNE 1.00

END OF REPORTING FLOW LQGS LQGS PERIOD MR.MN PERIOD RAIN EXCS LQGS COMP Q
10000.00 10000.00 10000.00 10000.00 10000.00 10000.00 10000.00 10000.00 10000.00 10000.00

SUM 31.72 29.28 2.44 945765.

SUM	31%	(1)
TOTAL VOLUME	54765.	
	15454.	
	29.02	
	737.04	
	11276.	
	13908.	

PEAK	b=MUD
2979.	17.75.
829.	.485.
THOUS CU M	
CMG	1.92
CMH	556.66
INCHES	21.92
MM	851.66
AC-FT	1050.55

HYDROGRAPH AT STA		11 FOR PLAN 1.	RTT:1
0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.
2521.	2737.	2903.	3029.
3356.	3370.	3382.	3390.
5448.	6698.	7939.	9432.
16536.	18284.	22581.	26295.
7.	7.	7.	7.
16536.	17419.	15404.	12699.
7.	7.	7.	7.
22334.	2397.	1994.	1731.
886.	851.	831.	811.
0.	0.	0.	0.
330.	253.	193.	147.
—	—	—	—
—	22.	17.	10.
—	—	—	0.
—	—	—	0.
—	—	—	0.

	PEAK	6-MINUTE	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
	CPS	CPS	CPS	CPS	CPS
CM3	23279.	11175.	5685.	1895.	505765.
CM3	829.	486.	161.	54.	15450.
INCHES		21.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
MM		596.66	737.03	737.04	737.04
AC-FT		10516.	11276.	11276.	11276.
AC-FT		13905.	13907.	13907.	13907.
INCHES CM M					

HYPHENGRAPH AT STA		11 FDN PLAN 1, PT102	
0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.
1260.	1368.	1452.	1515.
1.	1645.	1691.	1695.
2.	2924.	3449.	4066.
3.	7768.	9142.	11148.
4.	9667.	8709.	7702.
5.	1462.	1198.	997.
5.	483.	428.	415.
5.	483.	428.	405.

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LEADS	10000	1000	100	10	1
FEET	015	241	2042	948	212482
INCHES	496	16.51	27	777	
MM	27433	368.52	14.51	368.52	
AC-FT	4256	5634	5636	5636	
THOUS CMM	4252	6950	6950	6950	

SUMMARY OF PMF AND ONE-HALF PMF FLOOD ROUTING
AND
DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (ENT) OF PERCENT SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-PATIN ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	RATIO APPLIED TO FLOW		
			PLAN	RATIO 1	RATIO 2
			1.000	.50	.50
HYDROGRAPH AT	II	7.29	1	29279.	14640.
	(14.68)	(829.04)(414.55)(
MINUTED TO	II	7.29	1	2657.	1224.
	(18.68)	(792.01)(316.67)(

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1			INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM
	ELVATION	STORAGE	670.00	670.00	680.00
	STORAGE	170.	170.	170.	3248.
	OUTFLOW	0.	0.	0.	17000.
PATIO	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR DEPTH DWF M.S.F.I.EV	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	DURATION OVER TOP OUTFLOW RPS	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS
1.00	661.91	1.91	3681.	26557.	2.75
.50	678.14	0.00	2061.	12243.	0.00
				0.00	16.00
					TIME OF FAULINE HOURS